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No. 14.

## STEWART GOES BACK TO THE HILLS.

Former United States Senator Stewart of Nevada, the "cold storage expert" of the United States senate, who was not re-elected to his seat in that body, has gone back to Nevada and will make his home at Tonopah, the new gold-mining camp. Senator Stewart's departure will be a severe loss to Dr. Wiley in his cold storage investigations.

## OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents Association will be held this year at Memphis, Tenn., on June 6, 7 and 8. H. J. J. Thiessen, Sherman, Tex., president of the association, has issued a call to oil mill superintendents from all over the United States to attend this convention, the object being to give the organization a wider scope and unite all the mill experts in one body.

## A NEW BEEF INVESTIGATION.

The professors of the University of Chicago, with the help of economists of other colleges, have decided to make an investigation of the beef industry on their own hook. Prof. J. Laurence Loughlin, head of the department of political economy at Chicago, will direct the investigation. As the average college professor is sure to know all about the practical side of the packing industry, the results of this investigation will be awaited with unusual interest.

## CUDAHY PLANTS TO BE ENLARGED.

It was announced last week from Sioux City, on the authority of General Manager Michael R. Murphy of the Cudahy plants, that the plant of that company at Sioux City would be enlarged this year by the expenditure of at least \$500,000, making it more extensive even than the new Armour plant at that point. An entirely new building, five stories high and 200 by 250 feet in dimension, will be built, and the icehouse will be torn down and rebuilt. The cattle-killing capacity will be enlarged from 500 to 1,000; the hog department from 1,500 to 3,500; the sheep department from 250 to 500. The present capacity of the cooling-room is 700, and the new one will hold 2,100, or an increase of 1,400 beeves.

The Cudahy Company has also accepted plans for a new \$40,000 cooler at Omaha for distributive business at that point.

## GRAND JURY AND BEEF INQUIRY

The federal grand jury called to sit at Chicago in pursuance of the government investigation of the packinghouse industry continued its sessions this week, interrupted only by a recess to permit its members to vote in the municipal elections of Tuesday. The jury has had a number of witnesses before it, and several hundred more are waiting to be heard.

No information concerning the proceedings in the jury room is given out, and the most strenuous efforts are made on the part of the government officials in charge of the case to preserve profound secrecy concerning all matters connected with the hearing. The jurors are guarded at work and at home; the witnesses are under an elaborate system of espionage; even the halls of the building where the jury meets are periodically cleared of curious visitors by officious secret service functionaries.

Notwithstanding all this effort at mystery, the sensational press prints columns daily of what purports to be the testimony of witnesses, or interviews with witnesses and government officers. Great ado is made over alleged interference with witnesses on the part of packers' agents. The only interlopers thus far actually caught seem to be the indefatigable reporters for the "yellow" newspapers.

### "Playing Up" the Connors Case.

The indictment of Thomas J. Connors, of Armour & Company, on the criminal charge of showing one of the witnesses through the Armour packing plant, has been made a great deal of by these newspapers, and Mr. Connors has been referred to in a way that would lead the uninformed newspaper reader to suppose him a person whom it would be dangerous to leave at large.

Mr. Connors appeared in court on Monday and his attorneys demanded an immediate trial of his case. The court intimated that Mr. Connors was entitled to no more consideration than any other indicted person, and that he would be tried at the earliest possible time. A further hearing on this motion was set for to-day. In his demurrer to the indictment against him Mr. Connors declares that the indictment recites no offense against the United States, and that it is entirely insufficient as a basis for a criminal charge.

From the general behavior of all concerned with the grand jury investigation it is evident that the inquisitors are still struggling in the dark to discover something—anything—which may be used as a basis for an action against the packers. It was even unkindly intimated that the government attorneys, unable to force any alleged "confessions" out of witnesses, determined to "make an example" of some prominent packer, like Mr. Connors, in order to show the witnesses that rank protected no one, and thus possibly frighten them into telling something which the lawyers thought they knew and ought to tell. The results of this "thumb-screw" process will not become evident until the grand jury makes its report. Thus far the only tangible result has been the indictment of Mr. Connors.

Concerning the Connors case the Chicago Tribune, which ranks fairly well among American newspapers, makes the following editorial comment:

### The Pursuit of the Packers.

The public is beginning to inquire whether there is a purpose on the part of representatives of the government to "railroad" some of the packers to indictment. Are the officers of the law investigating the facts with rigid impartiality and fairness? Or are they organized to convict?

The case against Mr. Connors, indicted the other day, is rather attenuated, so far as it appears in the facts thus far developed. Mr. J. Ogden Armour is a gentleman of unimpeachable character and veracity. This community will be slow to believe that he has done anything which will justify making him liable to indictment. He is a public spirited man, fair and candid, not believed to be grasping or specially avaricious, and not regarded as unscrupulous, but, on the contrary, as a man of honor and integrity.

Now, when Mr. Armour says, as he does in his published statement, that Mr. Shields was the representative of one of his foreign agencies, and that as such as he was entertained by the men charged with that duty in Chicago, the business community is apt to believe that Mr. Armour is telling the truth. The courtesies extended to Mr. Shields were only such as usually would be shown to the representative of any commercial house who happened to be in the city and who would naturally visit the principal offices of his employers. Nothing could be more natural than that Mr. Shields should make use of the facilities afforded by a house organized as is that of Armour & Co.;

that he should use its telephones and have typewriters and stenographers assigned to assist him in his correspondence. Nothing could be more natural than that he should be taken to the stockyards to inspect the plant of the people who employed him. As yet we have not seen a particle of evidence that anything more than this happened, or that any effort was made to corrupt Mr. Shields or to influence in any way his testimony before the grand jury.

It is impossible to say that all the evidence against the packers has been disclosed, or that the reasons for finding an indictment against Mr. Connors have been completely set forth, but on the face of the returns as they have been made to the public it does seem as if a point had been strained, and as if there was some disposition on the part of the prosecuting officers of the government to make out a case irrespective of the evidence.

It does look as if there was an effort to make political capital for some restless persons here or in Washington, and as if the idea were erroneously entertained that an officer of the law may make a great reputation by indicting the packers, even though the evidence shall be insufficient for their conviction.

The bringing in of as many as 300 witnesses before the grand jury is itself evidence that the case against the packers is incomplete. If there were sufficient evidence in the possession of the government it would not be necessary to throw out a drag net and haul in all the minnows as well as all the whales, in the hope of catching something that may be useful to a diligent fisherman. These are not methods usually resorted to in orderly investigations carried on under free governments. While they are not precisely the methods of the torture chamber, they are at least cousin german to them.

Nobody wishes to shield the packers. If they are guilty they should be indicted and punished, but if they are innocent the people of this community are not going to see them prosecuted or persecuted for the purpose of making a Roman holiday or to enhance the professional or political reputation of any man or set of men, however high they may be in the confidence of the administration.

The laches or overt acts of the men who offend against the Sherman anti-trust law in the East seem to be viewed with comparative indulgence in Washington, but nothing can be more strenuous than the policy pursued of late against the Western men who are associated with the packers in their various enterprises. Although the department of commerce and labor, through the bureau of

corporations, has, after a searching investigation, made a report which seems to be both comprehensive and conclusive, the investigation is proceeded with as if guilt had already been established against certain of the persons accused, and as if in fear of exonerating them or establishing their innocence. That would be one of the blunders almost akin to a crime. There ought to be no sectionalism in justice. There ought to be no application of the law of the United States in the West which cannot be made with equal severity in the East. There should not be one law for the packers and another law for the railroad men, or for the exponents of the coal trust, or for the chiefs of the steel trust. The department of justice should be able to find a paper trust in the East as well as in the West. Other people have found it.

The principle of the law and its method of application should be embodied in two maxims: "Let no guilty man escape," and "Let no innocent man be punished."

#### Statement of an Armour Official.

In a statement made this week to The National Provisioner, F. J. Stolz, general superintendent for Armour & Company in New York City, said:

"I have read several reports in various papers that a number of witnesses are attempting to evade service of subpoenas to appear before the grand jury in Chicago. I am in a position to state positively that no employee or officer of Armour & Company has in any way tried to evade service of a subpoena, but on the contrary, when an investigation was being had by the grand jury of the Southern District of New York, we offered to help in any way possible to bring these witnesses before the grand jury, and, in fact, did have some of our employees go before the grand jury who had not been served with a subpoena, after it has been made known to us that the grand jury desired to examine them.

"My instructions from my superiors in Chicago have been to afford the government every facility for this investigation and to produce, at their request, any witness they desired to examine, whether he be served with a subpoena or not, and I have followed this out to the very letter, and I know of no instance where the government desired to examine one of our employees that he has not been produced and has not testified. I am fully convinced that the packers are courting the fullest investigation, now that these charges have been preferred, and know that they will be satisfied with a fair and impartial hearing of the facts."

## AN ORGANIZATION OF GREAT VALUE

The announcement made last week that the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will hold its annual meeting at New Orleans on May 16, 17 and 18, again calls attention to one of the most important of Southern conventions. This association has earned a foremost place among the business organizations of the new South. But with all it has accomplished of practical good, its membership is entirely too small, considering the large number of mill owners, brokers, machinery manufacturers and supply dealers who are benefitting by its work and who have not applied for membership.

There are about 700 cottonseed oil mills and refineries in the country and several hundred more of the other classes, all of which, without an exception, owe it to themselves as well as to the association to become identified with it as members. They are receiving benefits from it without incurring even the very small expense in dues. These are but \$10 per year. If there was a considerable increase in membership the association

could accomplish even much more for the general good of the industry than is already to its credit. It is to be hoped, therefore, that as a business proposition every one in the classes mentioned will make application for membership before the meeting of the convention just called for next month.

The rules of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association are a protection to everyone engaged in crushing cottonseed and in the sale of its products. They are accepted and used in every trading center where cottonseed products are sold, exported or handled. These rules are amended or extended from year to year as occasion arises, and their importance to the industry is in itself a sufficient reason for attracting membership. Every mill owner and refiner, especially, should give the financial and moral support of his membership to these rules, thereby making them even more effective and beneficial.

The annual meeting is replete with new ideas for the members. The discussions on

various topics of a practical nature furnish information worth several times the cost of membership. There is a social side to it as well, for the convention results in the formation of acquaintances with others in the same line of business, friendships are created and there is a relaxation from routine which is found to be very agreeable to those who attend. These personal meetings lead to conversations which smooth the business way during the balance of the year and settle questions which could not be determined with any amount of correspondence.

While the foregoing features appeal to the individual as reasons for joining the association, there are even larger and broader ones. The cottonseed industry, though the largest manufacturing industry in the South, is still in its infancy. New uses for its products are being found, and these can be developed and protected, as well as can those already in practice, by means of a larger association membership.

Already this industry is antagonizing others because of its growth. An example of this is the fact that the dairy industry and foreign interests are fighting cottonseed products and a strong, vigorous, comprehensive organization of cottonseed products makers is necessary for mutual and general protection. Such an organization can overcome nearly all of the evils from which the industry now suffers, can influence or prevent detrimental combinations, make effective proper legislation when necessary, bring about equity, fairness and promptness in transportation as between its members and all others. All questions could be settled by its arbitration committees; fees and costs could be reduced and business made much more profitable and pleasant.

There are many mill owners, refiners, manufacturers and supply dealers who have often thought favorably of sending in their applications for membership in the association, but have not done so because of one reason or another. Do it now.

Applications should be sent to Robert Gibson, secretary, 198 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

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## WILEY'S IDEAS ON FOOD ADULTERATION

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an address before the Chemists Club of New York City at its monthly "smoker" last Saturday night upon his usual topic, "The Adulteration of Foods." He has been addressing various audiences upon the same subject during the winter, but heretofore his hearers have not been able to give counter-arguments, owing to the fact that they have not been familiar with the technical side of the question. The contrary was the case on Saturday night, and Dr. Wiley's opinions were vigorously assailed by representatives of the preservative, medical, whisky, wine and other interests.

Dr. Wiley referred to his recent experiments with borax as a preservative and repeated his often-quoted opinion that it is harmful. He will not even compromise on a minimum quantity, but says it should be

ruled out of practice entirely. He further stated that his later experiments have shown that all non-condimental preservatives, without exception, are harmful. Salt, sugar, vinegar and wood-smoke are the only preservatives which receive his approval. His opponents argued that his experiments were not scientifically conducted, are not conclusive and are valueless. They also argued that the findings of his bureau are not consistent, and they strongly intimated that they favored certain business interests against others.

During his remarks Dr. Wiley stated that it is his opinion that cold storage of food products beyond a reasonable time should not be permitted. It is evident from his remarks that it is his intention to fight for "pure foods" legislation which will bring us as nearly as possible to "fresh" products, and to ignore the value of modern discoveries and practice in marketing foods.

## ANTI-PRESERVATIVE LOGIC IN GERMANY

The German agrarians who have for years fought all foreign meat importations because of the competition with their own local production, and who are responsible for the ridiculous and unjust inspection and tariff regulations now in force in that country, have lately put their foot in it in their eagerness to prove their contentions.

They are all warm anti-preservative advocates, since borax and other meat preservatives permit foreign competition with their own meagre home output. They are responsible for the imperial health regulations prohibiting the use of borax as a meat preservative. Recently their official organ published mortality statistics showing that in twenty-five years the death rate from all diseases had decreased, with the exception of deaths due to acute affections of the digestive organs. This latter they triumphantly attributed to the use of borax and other preservatives.

Their logic was rather premature, however, for not long after these statements were published it was shown in the statistics published by the Imperial Board of Health that in 1902 the number of deaths from acute intestinal disease had fallen by 34.5 per cent., and those from vomiting and diarrhoea by 43.6 per cent., as compared with 1901. But in this very year, 1902, the imports of meats treated with boric acid or packed in borax exceeded by about 1,000,000 k. those for 1901. Notwithstanding, there was no increase in the number of deaths from acute affections of the intestines, but on the contrary a considerable decrease.

On the other hand, the prohibition of boric acid has been in force since April 1, 1903.

### MAY USE BORAX.

The Minnesota Legislature has been fighting for some time over the word "preservatives." The two house bills which had anti-borax souls in them have been acted upon favorably by having all reference to preservatives eliminated. One of the bills prohibits the killing and sale of veal from calves under four weeks old. The Hinton bill forbade the use of chemical preservatives in all foods and bev-

erages intended for human consumption. This bill was recommended to be laid upon the table indefinitely. Favorable action was taken upon the Fraser bill, which forbids the use of any drug in preparing any domestic animal for sale. The rejection of the anti-preservative bill by the Committee on Public Health is a step forward. The committee took the view that borax and saccharine were not injurious to digestion or health.

## COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held in New Orleans last week, when it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association in New Orleans on May 16, 17 and 18, those present were: C. Fitzsimons, president, Columbia, S. C.; J. C. Hamilton, vice-president, Baton Rouge, La.; Jos. W. Allison, Ennis, Tex.; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss., and G. L. Baker, Columbia, S. C.

The following committee of arrangements was appointed for the convention: John W. Todd, chairman, New Orleans, La.; E. T. George, New Orleans, La.; W. E. Jersey, New Orleans, La.; E. V. Benjamin, New Orleans, La.; R. Vallon, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge, La., and E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss. The chief topics to be discussed at the annual meeting, it is understood, are "Cotton Seed Oil Mill Insurance," "Advertising and Distribution of Cotton Seed Products," and "The Establishing of State Associations."

## NEBRASKA ANTI-MEAT LEGISLATION.

Nebraska has a new law aimed at the meat packing companies. One of the concluding acts of the State Senate which adjourned last Sunday night, was to pass by the bare constitutional majority of seventeen votes the house anti-trust bill which was immediately sent to the governor, who will sign it. Representative Junkin, its author, admitted at the time of introduction that it was aimed specifically at the packers.

One of the main sections provides severe penalties for giving rebates. It provides that all companies organized outside the State of Nebraska must file elaborate annual statements with the attorney-general, giving the value of stock, name of stockholders, business done, profits, etc. Sworn statements concerning constituent companies, if there be any, must be made. Conspiracies in restraint of trade are to be punished according to the misdemeanor, and an appropriation of \$10,000 is made to conduct the prosecutions.

## MEAT INSPECTION FOR MILWAUKEE.

New and strict meat inspection regulations are to be put in force in Milwaukee, Wis., as the result of abuses due to the large amount of country-killed meat sold in that city. The city government will see that the meat butchered in the country and sold indiscriminately in the city is hereafter carefully inspected before being offered for sale. The packers are giving the movement hearty support.

## BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh meat into Great Britain from all countries for the year to March 18 were as follows: Beef, 972,326 cwt., compared with 910,102 cwt. for the same time in 1904; mutton, 790,515 cwt., as against 581,532 in 1904; pork, 170,975 cwt., against 187,515 cwt. in 1904. Great quantities of frozen Argentine beef were on the provincial markets, but did not find as ready sale as the large importations of cheap Continental veal.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

# APRIL STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

The official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at the various centers at the close of business on March 1, as reported by the various boards of trade, are as follows:

CHICAGO.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
M. pork, new, mde since Oct. 1, '04, bbls.....	36,005	50,702
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '03, to Oct. 1, '04.....	12,796	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, brls.....	36,932	30,672
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1904, tes.....	101,940	78,137
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, '03, to Oct. 1, '04.....	1,037	.....
Other kinds of lard.....	19,575	18,209
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	22,318,824	20,621,679
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.....	51,570	6,432,616
Short clear middles, lbs.	5,038,222	579,181
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.....	5,515,559	8,247,018
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.....	.....	380,920
Extra short rib middles	8,821,811	6,865,386
Long clear middles, lbs.	115,147	64,821
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	571,780	720,464
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	1,152,585	1,749,686
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	45,594,125	44,289,368
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	18,019,491	17,626,118
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	11,011,626	10,935,432
Sw't p'd Calif or picnic hams, lbs.....	15,744,692	7,846,200
Sw't P'd Boston shoulders, lbs.....	15,744,692	2,013,885
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	21,123,037	15,260,648
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	11,474,427	8,710,277
Total cut meats, lbs.	166,552,905	152,323,699

Received.		
	March, 1905.	March, 1904.
Pork, barrels.....	468	2,540
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	3,277,553	4,702,843
Meats, gross w'ght, lbs.	35,828,948	18,437,045
Live hogs, No.....	731,376	656,326
Dressed hogs, No.....	2,464	820

Shipped.		
	March, 1905.	March, 1904.
Pork, barrels.....	11,384	10,978
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	28,444,433	29,783,866
Meats, gross w'ght, lbs.	59,624,720	53,980,790
Live hogs, No.....	234,081	236,375
Dressed hogs, No.....	17,367	10,161
Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 211 lbs.; March, 1904, 206 lbs.; March, 1903, 215 lbs.	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.....	260	638
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,595	2,489
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	1,158	4,328
Other kinds lard, tes..	3,404	7,504
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,558,400	7,206,200
Short clear middles, lbs.	945,400	279,600
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	10,531,600	3,654,600
Long clear middles, lbs.	32,400	1,500
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	2,334,100	901,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	4,503,500	2,338,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	922,800	182,300
S. P. hams, lbs.....	15,999,800	12,511,400
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	4,127,100	3,863,000
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.....	4,532,200	3,072,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,539,800	3,953,500
Other cut meats, lbs.....	6,928,100	6,647,400
Total cut meats, lbs.	59,955,200	44,611,500

Live Hogs.		
	March, 1905.	March, 1904.
Received .....	199,204	152,119
Shipped .....	3,323	7,782
Driven out.....	195,995	145,146
Average weight.....	215	216

SOUTH OMAHA.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.....	12	500
Other kinds bbl'd. pork.	1,141	1,495
P. S. lard, "contract," tierces .....	1,267	1,419
Other kinds lard, tes..	509	2,576
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,547,468	3,629,165
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,319,438	1,820,865
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	14,054,408	8,227,405
Extra S. R. mid., lbs..	2,459,952	1,140,952
Long clear middles, lbs.	4,291	1,454
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	615,633	805,030
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	980,285	684,544
S. P. hams, lbs.....	11,515,937	12,832,759
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	5,026,600	2,792,135
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	3,040,635	4,519,686
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	4,724,578	2,806,892
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,327,532	5,702,580
Other cut meats, lbs...	4,070,770	2,863,575
Total cut meats, lbs.	56,687,527	47,627,042

Live Hogs.		
	March, 1905.	March, 1904.
Received .....	216,012	198,337
Shipped .....	13,039	13,268
Driven out.....	202,496	184,717
Average weight.....	239	235

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, 1904, bbls. ....	46	1,038
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	431	981
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1,	.....	.....

1904, tes.....	2,649	6,229
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,741	375
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs. ....	6,115,753	3,592,910
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	832,040	720,824
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.....	4,606,222	3,071,896
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	1,061,157	1,659,671
Long clear middles, lbs.	211,999	156,573
Dry salted shoulders, lbs. ....	544,297	319,770
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	7,837,874	6,732,175
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....	81,725	160,045
Dry salted bellies, lbs..	3,265,689	2,045,178
Sweet pick, bellies, lbs.	3,351,469	3,305,778
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs. ....	2,661,740	671,272
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	.....	462,000
Sweet pickled skinned hams .....	3,666,080	2,229,388
Other cuts of meats..	4,318,882	2,494,690

Total weight cuts of meats .....	39,544,927	27,622,179
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Live Hogs.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
Received .....	152,922	124,274
Driven out.....	150,392	123,210
Shipped .....	2,418	1,345
Average weight.....	229	234

MILWAUKEE.		
	March 31, 1905.	March 31, 1904.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls..	12,714	10,032
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	4,823	4,350
Prime steam lard, contract, tes. ....	6,074	2,924
Other kinds of lard, tes. ....	3,612	4,347
Short rib middles, lbs..	4,617,263	3,651,494
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	571,653	252,046
Short clear middles, lbs.	86,253	54,738
Extra short clear middles, lbs.....	473,340	215,930

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on April 1st, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1905. Mch. 1.	Apr. 1.	1904. Apr. 1.	1903. Apr. 1.	1902. Apr. 1.	1901. Apr. 1.
Liverpool & Manchester.....	25,500	34,500	27,000	11,000	12,000	6,000
Other British Ports.....	15,000	17,000	5,000	2,500	4,000	5,000
Hamburg .....	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,500	12,500
Bremen .....	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
Berlin .....	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Baltic Ports.....	17,500	21,500	13,000	13,000	8,000	9,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Manheim.....	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	2,500	1,000
Antwerp .....	6,000	5,000	4,500	7,000	1,500	1,500
French Ports.....	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,100	2,500	5,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	750	500	500	500	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	78,450	96,600	70,200	51,100	49,000	44,000
Afloat for Europe.....	90,000	85,000	45,000	40,000	78,000	70,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	168,450	181,600	115,200	91,100	127,000	114,000
Chicago Prime Steam.....	102,977	86,397	78,137	11,108	55,574	29,399
Chicago other kinds.....	19,575	25,597	18,209	10,800	11,388	6,236
East St. Louis.....	6,426	3,645	2,900	125	1,367	2,501
Kansas City.....	4,562	7,207	11,837	3,709	7,954	6,713
Omaha .....	1,567	2,915	3,995	2,842	6,357	1,836
New York.....	5,364	7,409	6,535	6,136	6,095	9,027
Milwaukee .....	9,686	10,378	7,271	903	2,210	1,376
Cedar Rapids.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,070	1,604
South St. Joseph.....	3,911	7,242	6,604	1,508	3,036	2,360
Total tierces.....	322,518	332,450	250,688	128,231	222,051	175,052

(1) Not Available.



Long clear middles, lbs.	202,662	162,618
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	405,627	309,396
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	186,300	298,050
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,641,900	6,365,272
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,812,576	1,360,936
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,225,545	893,270
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,705,116	815,400
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	992,900	925,000
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,082,100	2,810,337

#### NEW COTTONSEED MEAL LAW.

The cottonseed meal branding law of North Carolina has been put in effect, and its provisions are about as follows: A minimum per cent. of ammonia in standard meal shall be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Meal having 8 per cent. or more of ammonia is deemed to be high grade. These meals may be so branded under the new law. Meal sold to others than manufacturers for use in making fertilizers must have branded on the bag or on the accompanying tag the following data: First, cottonseed meal, with brand; second, weight of package; third, per cent. of ammonia or nitrogen; fourth, name and address of manufacturer. All cottonseed meal sold for use as fertilizer or feed shall pay an inspection tax of 20c. per ton. The violation of the law is a misdemeanor and the penalty for each violation of its provisions may be confiscation and sale of the product. If the tag is illegally used the penalty therefor is \$10.

#### NEW PENNSYLVANIA MEAT LAW.

The Pennsylvania legislature last week passed the new meat preservative law advocated by State Food Commissioner Warren. The act is much more radical than anything previously enacted in this direction, even excluding the use of salt as a preservative on meat and fish sold as fresh. The only preservative methods allowed under this new act with "fresh" meat or fish will be ice or refrigeration. The act was prepared at the suggestion of Commissioner Warren, and is expected to facilitate the work of prosecutions by the department in a marked degree. The commissioner has spent much time and money since assuming office in prosecuting cases of so-called meat "adulteration" under the pure food law of 1896.

#### SPRINGER STILL RUNNING.

Ex-President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, was in Texas the other day. Mr. Springer ran for Mayor of Denver, and believes that the present incumbent sits by virtue of a 12,000 minority, and that Springer may yet be the Mayor when the quo warranto proceedings are over. In the meantime the hustling stock man is looking over the livestock field. He thinks there will be a scarcity of beeves, and that stockmen have a good market year in front of them. The cattlemen's packing company is receding further, and the chances of meat killing from that quarter are meagre on the present outlook. Mr. Springer has his eyes on the stock haulage rate and has hopes that the steer will travel cheaper.

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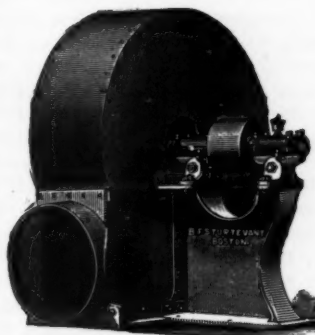
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135

## THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Summary of the Official Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

(Continued from last week.)

While statistics of the character heretofore presented serve to explain in a general way the movement of the prices of cattle and of beef and the margin between them, precise knowledge of the influence of the great packing companies on prices can be obtained only from the consideration of much more numerous factors and from the ascertainment of their actual profits in the beef business.

In order to make certain of the accuracy of the results the bureau adopted a double method of ascertaining profits. In the first place, it compiled from the detailed records of leading packers exact figures of the weights and costs of cattle, the quantity of beef and all other products derived from them, the sales and transfer values of such products and the expense of producing and selling them. The figures used were checked in selected cases by the items on which they were based. From these elements the bureau computed the profit of each of the packers under consideration and of all together.

In the second place, the figures thus independently reached were compared directly with the bookkeeping profits shown by the financial statements of the companies. On account of the form of the records of the other packers the detailed computation of profits could be made only for Swift & Company, Armour & Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. The examination of the bookkeeping profits, however, was made also for Morris & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company. The method of computing profits from detailed statistics was essentially as follows:

The plants included were the Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis and South St. Joseph plants of Swift & Company, the Chicago, Omaha and the East St. Louis plants of Armour & Company, with a part of the product of the Kansas City and

Fort Worth plants of that company, and the Chicago plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. Other plants were omitted on account of the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining records of a satisfactory character. The number of cattle covered by the computation, however, was about two-fifths of the total number killed by all six of the companies under consideration and probably fully half of the dressed beef which they all produce.

The absolute figures of the live weight and live cost of all dressed beef cattle (together with a moderate number of cutter cattle killed by Swift & Company and a small number of cutter and canner cattle killed by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company) were ascertained from the killing records.

#### Actual Cost of Operation.

The actual cost of operation and administration of the cattle and beef departments at each plant was ascertained from the bookkeeping records. The actual weight of hides derived from the same cattle at each plant during each period was ascertained and the shrunk weight computed on the basis of the actual average shrinkage of all hides sold at that plant during that period. This weight was multiplied by the true average price received for all hides sold, and the gross value thus ascertained was reduced by the average cost of handling hides shown by the books.

The total weight of fat derived from the same cattle at each plant was ascertained from the books. The percentage of yield of oleo oils and stearine from fat for each plant was then obtained and applied to these weights. The quantities of the various oleo products thus computed were multiplied by the actual average prices received for the respective products sold during the same period

(Continued on page 30.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

W. P. Gettys & Son Provision Company of St. Louis, Mo., with \$40,000 capital has been organized by James M. Gettys, C. Gettys and T. B. and W. P. Gettys.

New Jersey Livestock Company of Camden, N. J., has been chartered with \$20,000 capital, by Edward Berg, C. Herman Berg and George Stark.

Constantine Wojciechowski of Chester, Pa., will put sausage-making machinery in a factory now being built.

The packing plant mentioned in this column last week as being desired for Coffeeville, Kan., has been secured. The company is now organizing. The capital is \$100,000. Those interested are H. N. and C. F. Howe, S. M. Pickens and J. D. Miller, all of Chicago.

National Food Products Company of Toronto, Can., and Guthrie, Okla., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital by Herbert Robson, London, Eng.; George Rose and James Grant, Toronto, Can.; G. O. Pattison and H. W. Pentecost, Guthrie.

The Union Provision Company of Somerset, Pa., lost \$20,000 in a recent fire.

Fire did \$12,000 damage to Lowenstein Brothers' meat house at Pittsburg, Pa., recently. Cause not known.

Home Rock Cattle Company of Denver, Colo., has been chartered. The capital is \$20,000, and the incorporators William H. and Mina Hawkes, and William J. and Elsie Hosack.

The Cudahy Packing Company will build a \$40,000 meat warehouse at 14th and Jones streets, Omaha, Neb.

Plans are announced for the enlargement of the plant of the Cudahy Packing Company at Sioux City, Ia., at an expense of \$500,000. Details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

H. N. Howe of Chicago is endeavoring to interest citizens of Parsons, Kas., in a proposed packing plant to cost \$100,000.

Fire at the branch house of Armour & Company at Syracuse, N. Y., last week did about \$500 damage.

Frank Anderson and H. Statler, who have been operating the beef slaughtering plant known as the Standard Dressed Beef Company, Sioux City, Ia., have taken a lease on the plant of the R. Hurni Dressed Beef Company.

The Reading Packing and Provision Company has been incorporated at Dover, Del., to buy, sell and slaughter cattle, sheep and hogs and dress and pack the meats therefrom for market. The incorporators are all of Reading, and the capital stock is \$200,000.

J. H. Ahlf will engage in the wholesale meat business at Grant's Pass, Ore.

The Stanton-Lindberg Packing Company has been formed to operate a small packing plant at Pittsburg, Kas.

### PROMINENT CATTLEMAN DEAD.

Conrad Schaefer, president of the American Cattle Growers Association, died last week in Denver, Colo., of liver trouble. Mr. Schaefer was one of the prominent range cattlemen of the country and took a leading part in the secession movement from the National Livestock Association at the Denver convention in January.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.**—Governor's Island, N. Y., April 1, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., May 2, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1905: McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Du Pont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1905, will be received and opened at same time at Ethan Allen, Vt.; West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 2, 1905," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDWD. E. DRAVO, Lt. Col., Chief Com'y.

April 1, 8, 15, and 22.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,** Washington, D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals (*in duplicate*) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, and will be opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory, apparatus, plumbing, electrical, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University, and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. *Bids must be made on Government blanks.* Forms of proposal, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

April 1, 8, 15, 22.

**PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.**—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1905. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 25, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., school supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for rubber goods, hardware, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 602 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, April 27, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, rubber goods, boots and shoes, hardware and medical supplies. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 16, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses, 119-121 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; 23 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; and the postmasters at Sioux City, Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of the bid.

F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

April 8, 15, 22.

### STREET SWEEPINGS FERTILIZER.

The Standard Consolidated Fertilizer Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., is teaching the city of New Orleans and other municipalities the value of street sweepings as a fertilizer. It is more compact, chopped and mixed and dry, at the same time having the same ingredients as the bulky, moist, straw-mixed barnyard manure. The rough stuff is separated from the powdered matter by a rotary screen. The stuff is made antiseptic by being first passed through a sterilizing steam process before it goes to the consumer. This street fertilizer is better for the farmer and the orchardist because all grain germs are killed and the fertilizer, therefore, does not carry sprouters in it. For that reason street sweepings are in high demand among fruit growers and horticulturists generally, as well as truckers.



## WORKING COTTONSEED MEAL

By G. A. Baumgarten, Schulenburg, Tex.

Since there is a difference in construction of cooking heaters, and various methods of charging same, I will go more into detail as to my method, beginning with the meal from crusher rolls to the finished cake at the press.

First—The tissue paper flakes, as they come from the crusher rolls, are run through a cut flight conveyor with reverse paddles. This conveyor is 36 ft. in length and runs 250 revolutions per minute. The flaked meats, after passing through the 36 ft. of cut flight, reverse paddle conveyor, comes out like bolted meal. This meal I drop close to my heaters, and charge them with a scoop. Some fourteen years ago I went back to the old method of charging my heaters and find that the meal cook can judge his meal better and, besides, fill heaters within a fraction of a cake. In order to make it convenient for the meal cook to charge his heaters in this way, I lowered them sufficiently to avoid lifting the meal too high. This lowering of heaters can be easily done where your stirrers are driven from above.

In former years I experimented with various hoppers and automatic regulators to give the heaters a given quantity of meal, but they all proved to be a failure. When it comes to a given quantity of meal in heaters, at every change of seed you can figure on either too much meal in your heaters or too little. I had my hoppers so arranged that the conveyor filled the hoppers, and when one hopper was full it could pass to the next one, etc. This worked all right, provided the seed would not

change on me. Dry meal will require a larger hopper and moist meal a smaller one. I made a sliding board in each hopper for different kinds of meal to regulate the quantity, but still it was not satisfactory. I would have at times meal enough over, after charging all three presses, to make one or two more cakes, and again I would fall short about that much. Hence, I changed to the old style of charging the heaters with a scoop, and have no trouble in charging them within a fraction of a cake.

My cooking heaters stand in the rear of the presses and I convey my meal by two conveyors. One conveyor runs underneath the mouth of cooking heaters, which conveys the meal to an inclined conveyor which takes it to a sub-heater. This sub-heater takes steam from the bottom only; enough to keep the meal warm. My cooking heaters have three wings, and I run them 40 revolutions per minute. That makes about 150 beats over the mouthpiece by these three wings. This keeps the meal sufficiently stirred to change position of meal from center to wall of heater. Meal will not cook, even if stirrers run too slow. The wings will merely raise the meal and leave it in the same position in which it travels, and you will have several kinds of meal from center to wall of heater. The stirrers should run fast enough to constantly change the meal from center to the wall of heater to avoid unevenly cooked meal.

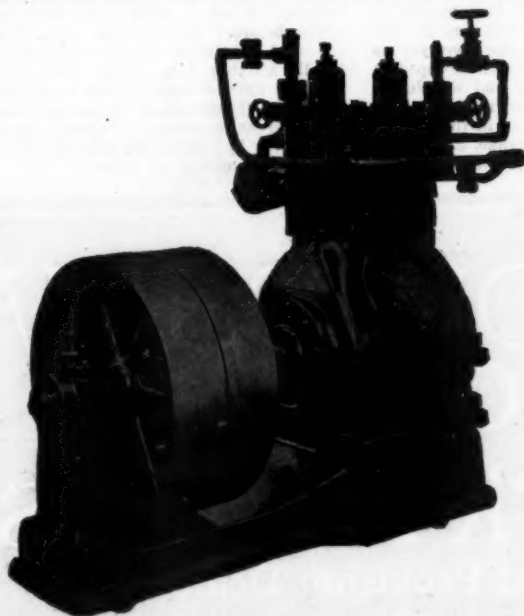
I have referred to the advantage of a good heater to pulverize the flakes as they come from the crusher rolls before entering heater,

for when the meal is well pulverized entering the heater, it will cook quicker and of a nice even quality and avoid water balling, unless they are created by using water or steam in cooking heaters. I use no steam nor water in my cooking heaters. After the meal is thoroughly cooked I discharge it into the conveyor gradually, which takes it to the sub-heater. It passes through 20 ft. of conveyor. I turn on dry steam into my sub-heater when the meal is in transit from the cooking heaters, and the steam follows part of the conveyor, giving the meal any desired moisture to make a good, firm cake. I get as good a yield of oil as if I had used water or steam in my cooking heaters. This refers to dry seed. The greater part of the season there is no moisture required. Adding moisture to cooked meal makes a nice, bright cake and oil, and adding or using steam or water in cooking heaters changes the color of oil and cake.

By avoiding water ball in the meal you increase the capacity of your mill. As the carriage passes over my former it fills up from end to end with meal and all my cakes weigh about alike. They are even in thickness; not flinty, but hard enough to put up a neat, nice package if sacked as cake for export, and I ship the bulk of it in this way. The average bags run about 331 lbs.; size of bag, 28 x 48. I cook all my meal so that my cakes look alike when seen in stacks. I never have one press undercooked and another overcooked. Water balls and undercooked meal is very injurious to press-cloth and side-wall of presses. These raw parts, when they come in contact with the press-cloth will gum it up to such an extent that oil can hardly penetrate, hence the shoving out of the press-cloth at both ends of presses, and most of the time it will tear before the oil can find an outlet. A cloth that is gummed up is short-lived; is stiff and harder to handle. A cloth should really get softer from day to day instead of harder, if the meal is properly cooked.

In starting up cold on Sunday night or Monday, admit more steam in to your meal

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 East Side Market }  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
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# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

for the first few rounds, and you will find that the first pressing will give you a fair yield of oil and the cake will not stick to your side-walls; the oil will not congeal the meal so much after getting in contact with the cold plates.

My average press-cloth per ton of seed runs from 5½ to 9½ cts. You will find at times seed that will be harder on press-cloth, especially seed that has been injured by heating. There is also some difference in quality of press-cloth, but this difference I have found never to be very great during the twenty-two years that I have been in the oil mill business.

At the beginning of most of my seasons I find that at times the seed is very green and will heat in less than 48 hours, and it would require too much room and handling to sweat

this moisture out, and besides, it would not be very wise to have much of this seed to accumulate, for when the rush comes you will have hot seed all over your house. I usually start up with a day crew as soon as I have 50 tons on hand, and would rather stop in between than to let this kind of seed accumulate on me.

I worked seed so green a few years ago that my crusher rolls clogged up, and the only way I could get it through was to run it through the top rollers only, and then I could not convey it, for it clogged the conveyor as one solid mass of putty. I then dropped it from the crusher to the floor and wheeled it to the heaters. There I found more trouble; as soon as the meal warmed up in the heaters it formed a solid mass at the rake, and as the wings passed under it they would squeeze it

tighter, until the oil would run out of the mouth of the heater. I caught as much as three gallons of oil from one heater.

I stopped the heaters and loosened the mass up good and went at it again, and the only way I could cook it was to keep one man at the heaters punching the meal at the rake when it started to ball. As soon as the meal got good and hot in the heater it worked free and easy, and required from 25 to 30 minutes cooking. I had to work it this way for three weeks before I could change back, and when the seed got better I was in a position to handle all that came, while quite a number of mills had to stop buying seed until they could free themselves of hot seed, while others had from 500 to several thousand tons of damaged seed, by reason of allowing this green seed to accumulate on them.

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

# Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

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# THE National Provisioner

## NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

**DR. J. H. SENNER**....President and Editor

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## BEEF PRICES ABROAD

The lay press in America charge the packers with selling beef too high and with amassing millions out of it. The English tradesmen charge the same packers with selling beef too low for the purpose of dominating and controlling the English meat market. Contemporaneous quotations of the two markets show that they are on a parity, after adding the usual costs of transportation, etc.

As a matter of fact London pays relatively more for meat than New York does. This, too, in spite of the statement of a Smithfield concern that "American beef sent to England is all surplus produce, and is exported to keep up the price in the States." That would mean that even at the prices it brings over there the American product undersells the British kill. Even South American shippers complain of the narrow margin forced upon Argentine stuff. If this be true it is a significant warning to those who would attempt the importation of South American beef to the United States.

The whole truth is that the big American packers are cutting into their own profits so as to give the greatest leeway to our meat products and thereby place them on the

lowest competitive trading basis at home and abroad. The other beef man may dislike the method, but the general public is thus enabled to eat at less cost, and should be accordingly thankful. Price and grade make the market. American stuff leads in both.

## A MIXED FOOD OFFICIAL

"Sausages are sausages." That is about the way a Pennsylvania food official expressed it when he found some sausages dearer than others. Lawyers are also lawyers, and food inspectors are food inspectors, for that matter. Each thinks he's a bit better dirt than the other; either more refined or more highly cultured or has better acumen. Sausages may be sausages, but they are better or worse than each other. Some have more meat or better meat in them, or are made by better processes.

The character of the sausage depends largely upon the primeness of the meat in it and upon the method of making it. "Devonshire," "Deerfoot" and other famous pork links are much superior to the general run of "mother's" makes and others. A pork sausage, for instance, which is made of fine, lean, corn-fed pork is costlier and better than one made of the general run of ham and pork trimmings and factory remnants. The same rule applies to beef wursts. There is a science in sausage making. The European frankfurter, the real thing in its line, is different from all other frankfurters.

A food official who does not know more than the difference between tainted and untainted meats should not attempt food discriminations and criticisms. He should learn also that the word "prime," used in respect to meat products, refers to the grade of the meat used and not to the fact as to whether the original product is still fresh, or has become sour.

## SWINE AND PRODUCTS

Hogs are now about 55c. per 100 lbs. higher, and the run at centers shows the anticipated falling off which the recent heavy runs presaged. Lard has been looking up also, upon more active inquiries and a better movement. The tone of the lard trade is strengthened by the belief that a better demand is in sight. The general provision outlook, however, is not so encouraging, though some lines of cured hog stuff have picked up and better trading has characterized the March transactions. Fresh cuts have few friends at higher prices. The anomaly exists that with live hogs higher than last year, pork is lower than at the same period of the year.

The packing trade feels that May hogs will be cheaper. That would be a natural market condition if a fairly large pig drop is disclosed this spring. Otherwise, it is hard to

find aught but a season custom to back such a view. Hogs are more than likely to hang around present prices, at least until the close of the winter packing season. In the meantime it is believed that the general lard and provision situation will have loomed up, and products will be moving in larger quantities and upon a higher level of prices. Hog runs have evidently receded permanently from the unusual high point set not long ago.

## SWAPPING SEED AND MEAL

Some of the Southern cottonseed oil mills have a swapping arrangement with the cotton growers which is advantageous to both parties. The crushers give the farmers meal or fertilizer in exchange for cotton seed. The planter thereby actually gets back more meal and hulls than there is weight in the seed he sells, or in value than he could get in money by the cash sale of the seed. Or he may trade for fertilizer with the same compensatory results.

The oil is the desideratum. The oil is of no use to the planter in its seed form, and the crusher can sell it an advance price over similar weight in the seed. A ton of seed yields 40 or more gallons of oil. This oil, at 20c. per gallon crude, is worth \$8, which is nearly the price of a ton of seed at present values. It will, therefore, seem profitable for the mill to give the farmer more than the weight of his ton of seed in meal and hulls or in fertilizer, in exchange for his ton of seed, and then come out at the dividend end with the farmer better suited than if he had used his seed for enriching his crops or had sold it for cash. This barter method between the mills and the farmers in the rural districts is gaining greater popularity.

## ANSWER, PLEASE

While the Federal Government, through its departments and special grand juries, is relentlessly overlapping itself, in inquiries into the credits, "blacklists," and other alleged business methods of certain people in the meat industry, it may not be impertinent to ask a few questions like these:

Are the credit rules and blacklists of the associated banks lawful?

Are the agreed rates, rules and blacklists of the railway passenger associations legal?

Are the agreements, blacklists and credits of the daily press legal?

Are the blacklists and rent-raising agreements of the real estate associations legal?

Are the dairy boards at Elgin and elsewhere and their joint butter flats legal?

Is the steamship freight and passenger trust legal?

Do any of the above hit the people's purse lighter than does the packer, who sells them beef at a loss? Answer, please.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### PURIFYING WASTE OILS.

A variety of waste oils are met with in industry, such, for example, as the sulphonated fatty acid waste in rape oil refineries, the sludge acid in petroleum refineries, the tar in stearine candle works and stearine distilleries (carbonized fatty acids and sulphonated or chlorinated fatty acids), waste oils from the lubrication of machinery (glycerides, free fatty acids, mineral oils and occasionally resins), and the waste oils from textile factories (wool softening oil, fulling oil). At one time spinners used saponifiable oils almost exclusively, and the recovery of the waste was a comparatively easy matter; but now mixtures of vegetable and mineral oils are employed, or even the latter alone in a sulphonated condition so that it will emulsify with water. A sample of this class of waste oil was received by Gawalowski for purification, but could not be treated by chemical means, owing to its emulsifying power, so that filtration alone would prove effectual.—*Oil and Colourman's Journal.*

### TO TEST LUBRICATING OILS.

The Elektrizitäts-Aktien-Gesellschaft, of Frankfurt, has recently introduced a convenient machine for testing the lubricating qualities of oils. The essential part is a short shaft working in a bearing and loaded appropriately. About half a pint of the oil under examination is poured on to the bearing, and the shaft is set revolving at a definite speed. The time that elapses before the shaft comes to rest is noted; the greater the time the better is the lubricating quality of the oil. After the test the bearing is cleaned by pouring over it a liquid in which the oil is soluble, and then removing the liquid by a blast of air; this method of cleaning is found to be quite effective, and is economical of time. The machine may be driven by an electric motor or other mechanical means or by hand, and there is an arrangement of resistance coils by which the bearing can be heated up to any required temperature. Both the bearing pressure and the speed may be conveniently regulated.

### FORTUNE AWAITING THE INVENTOR.

The Russian Government has offered a prize of \$25,750 to the discoverer of any substance or substances the addition of which to alcohol will render the latter unfit for drinking purposes. The substance used must be of such a nature that it will not alter those properties of alcohol which make it useful for technical purposes; it must not give rise to caustic compounds; it must not be of such a nature as to leave a solid residue which would injure a wick, etc.; it must not be poisonous, but must render the alcohol totally unfit for consumption as a drink; it should not spread an unpleasant smell; a small

quantity of it must do the work; and it must be of such a nature that its presence can be readily detected. Finally, the substance must be so difficult to separate from the alcohol as to render it impossible for anyone to separate the two advantageously. The competition remains open to July, 1905. It may be entered by a native of any country and is under the control of the Russian Ministry of Finance.

### KRYPTOL FOR ELECTRIC HEATING.

Whenever there is any resistance offered to the flow of an electric current a certain amount of electrical energy is transformed into heat. The current in overcoming the resistance may be made to expend all or part of its energy in doing this, raising the temperature of the conductor a corresponding amount. The amount of heat generated will increase in direct proportion to the resistance of the conductor and to the square of the current. Practically all heating appliances, such as are used for street cars, electric stoves, etc., consist of coils of wire of high resistance, through which an electric current is passed. A new resistance material, kryptol, a German invention, possesses so many desirable features as to render it likely that the electric stoves and furnaces making use of it will come into favor for many purposes. Kryptol is a mixture of graphite, carborandum and clay, so combined as to form a loose, granular mass of very high resistance. It is not decomposed by any heat less than 3,000° C.

### HOLLOW SHAFTING NOT FAVORED.

If a hollow shaft begins to heat from any cause and it is not convenient to remove the cause of the trouble at once, water may be run through the centre of it, which will carry away the heat generated by excessive friction until it is possible to put the shaft in line and give it a good bearing that will run cool. A few years ago some people thought that hollow shafting would come into general use, but there are reasons for believing that solid shafting will be the favorite for a long time to come.

### LUMINOUS PAINTS.

A base for the preparation of luminous paint is best made by calcining oyster shells at a red heat and then grinding them very fine and mixing the powder with half its weight of flowers of sulphur. Put this mixture into a closed crucible and maintain at a red heat for an hour; then allow to cool. The product should be white. It is then ground fine and sifted. This is made into a paint with gum water for a water paint or a thin colorless oil varnish for an oil paint.

Good men for all factory positions to be found through our Wanted department. See page 48.

### ARTIFICIAL OYSTER STEW.

Mr. W. B. Kerr, of Medford, Mass., has a patent issued for the invention relating to the manufacture of food products, its object being to provide a new and improved method for the making of a culinary stock, which stock can be readily converted by the consumer into an easily digested, nourishing and palatable stew, having the flavor of malted oysters, clams and similar bivalves.

### NEW PATENTS.

785,265. Expansion Valve for Refrigerating Apparatus. Albert T. Marshall, Swampscott, Mass., assignor to Federal Automatic Refrigerating Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. An automatic expansion-valve for refrigerating apparatus comprising a diaphragm-casing, a diaphragm mounted therein, and acted upon on one side by the pressure of the refrigerating medium, and upon the other side by a spring inclosed within the diaphragm-casing and tending to move the diaphragm in the opposite direction, a pipe extending transversely into the diaphragm-casing and containing both the inlet and outlet passages for the refrigerating medium, a collar upon the pipe with a pin extending therefrom which engages a socket in the casing to hold the pipe from turning, an operating-piece or plunger extending down from the diaphragm, said operating-piece or plunger having a cylindrical hole through which the pipe passes, and a valve-stem threaded into the operating-piece and having a pointed valve at its upper end so as to be self-centering with respect to its valve-seat.

785,643. Steam Turbine. Marinus J. Troost, Rotterdam, Netherlands. The combination of a shell made in two parts and provided with two sets of inlet and exhaust ports, a shaft provided with a web made integral therewith and terminating in a tapered edge, and vanes secured to said shaft on each side of said web.

785,418. Fire Box Boiler. John S. Glenn, West Covington, Ky., and Harry Henke, Cincinnati, Ohio. A water-space provided with an entry-chamber at each end, water-tubes extending horizontally within the boiler and communicating at each end with said entry-chambers, and a fire-box adapted to communicate heat to the water within the water-tubes and water-space.

785,192. Boiler Scale Remover. Thearon S. Bly, Webb City, Mo. A boiler scale and sediment remover, consisting of a body portion having at one end a rigid downwardly and forwardly projecting scraping-blade, apertured lugs formed on the opposite end of said portion, an inwardly-swinging scraping-blade having a curved lower edge and hinged to said lugs, and a rod or bar connected to the inner end of said body portion and adapted to project through one end of the heads of said boiler whereby said body portion and said scraping-blade may be reciprocated along the bottom of a boiler.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### SPRING TIME AND THE BUTCHERS.

The season of the year is at hand when it becomes necessary for the butcher to make preparations for the summer months. Possibly his old refrigerator, which may have been a trusted friend in the past, is in such condition that it needs repairs, or it may be necessary to replace it with a new one. In each of these cases it is advisable to get in touch with a house which has made the building of refrigerators a study for years. It by no means follows that a low-priced refrigerator is the one to buy. In fact, when considering what is required of a refrigerator, the best that can be bought, though the price be more, is advisable. Quality should always be the uppermost consideration in the purchase of a refrigerator, while price should be a secondary matter. A refrigerator in which there is danger of losing meat and one that wastes ice is dear at any cost. Refrigerators that are the cheapest at first cost as a rule turn out the most expensive when in use.

The refrigerators built by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, O., are recognized as thoroughly reliable, and have given satisfaction in all parts of the country, with the result that this house has built an extensive business in the manufacture of refrigerators and other articles in their line. They are at this time among the largest builders of meat refrigerators in the world. Their manner of constructing refrigerators is such that they receive the greatest care, are built by competent men, and the best materials are used throughout. They are equipped with their patent cooling pan, which assures a constant circulation of dry, cold air. Attention is called to the half-page advertisement in this issue. This company carries a large stock of the best selling sizes and styles, which enables them to fill orders on very short notice, and are prepared to build and ship in the shortest time any style that may be desired. Those writing to the company for a catalogue or other information will receive especial attention if they mention The National Provisioner in their letters.

### A UNIQUE DIGESTER.

There has recently been patented and put in operation in Chicago a tank or digester that is so unique and contains so many essential and desirable features that a description of its method and results is worth considering by any one engaged in the rendering business who desires the best results, least expense and exemption from the odors so common and annoying in this business. The apparatus in question is the invention of Charles Turner and consists of a double, horizontal revolving tank, with a three-inch space between for steam jacket, both being properly stay-bolted and constructed to stand a pressure of 100 lbs. and 26 inches of vacuum; steam pipes entering axially at both ends, stuffing boxes, flights attached to sides and perforated drain to outlet.

The raw material is put in at manholes. When the tank is filled these are closed, steam

(Concluded on page 35.)

### COVERS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Frequently it is desired to operate pumps, ventilating fans, blowers, conveyors, and other types of machines employed in the food trades in locations where conditions of operation are unfavorable to the motor because of dust or moisture. For this line of work, the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company equips its standard machines with protecting or enclosing covers which effectually exclude dust or moisture. The Northern method of applying the covers is such that when it is desired



PROTECTED NORTHERN MOTORS.

to remove the covers for inspection, they can be taken off by the use of screw-driver or monkey-wrench and do not require any special tool.

The Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company builds superior types of variable speed motors which operate from any ordinary two-wire, single voltage circuit and afford speed variations as high as 5 to 1.

### DE LA VERGNE MACHINE SALES.

Principal sales of refrigerating machinery for the past month by the De La Vergne Machine Company are as follows:

Rueter & Co., brewers, Boston, Mass., 50-ton refrigerating plant complete, including direct-expansion piping for cellars containing 250,000 cubic feet.

Birmingham Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., expansion side, 30-ton ice plant.

Bavarian Brewing Company, Covington, Ky., direct-expansion piping for cellars containing 258,700 cubic feet of space.

Little Rock Brewing Company, Little Rock, Ark., 12 sections of ammonia condensers, 24 pipes high.

Weibel Brewing Company, New Haven, Conn., additional ammonia condensers and piping for cellars.

Albany Brewing Company, Albany, N. Y., additional direct-expansion piping for cellars.

Joseph Stern & Sons, New York, additional ammonia condensers, constructed of De La Vergne special extra-heavy pipe and direct-expansion piping for cellars.

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, Scranton, Pa., direct-expansion piping for cellars containing 97,000 cubic feet of space.

Henry Maillard, New York City, additional ammonia condenser capacity and alterations to present battery.

William Ottmann & Co., New York, direct-expansion piping for boxes.

Schaller Brewing Company, Cincinnati, O., additional direct-expansion piping for cellars.

Roessle Brewery, Boston, Mass., direct-expansion piping for cellars.

### RECENT TRIUMPH MACHINERY SALES.

Following is a list of recent sales of high grade ice making and refrigerating machinery by the Triumph Ice Machine Company:

J. & F. Schroth Packing Company, Cincinnati, O., a large amount of direct expansion piping.

Ajudhia Pershad Ramchand, Northwest Province, Agra, India, one complete 8-ton Triumph refrigerating compressor, driven by compound engine, to be used on a 4-ton ice making plant.

Havana Brewery, Havana Cuba, battery of 50-ton Triumph surface steam condensers. This is their third order for Triumph condensers.

Crystal Ice & C. S. Company, Marion, Ind., battery of 40-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O., 1 20-ton Triumph refrigerating compressor and plant, used in converting a Pictet compression plant into an ammonia compression plant.

Herancourt Brewery Co., Cincinnati, O., recently contracted with us for a 150-ton Triumph refrigerating machine, complete.

Cincinnati Ice Mfg. & C. S. Company, Cincinnati, O., contracted with us for converting an Arctic compressor into a 130-ton Triumph compressor.

Stone Lake Ice Company, Cincinnati, O., ice making tank coils for a 50-ton freezing tank.

Bernard Focke, Dayton, O., one 15-ton Triumph refrigerating plant.

Jos. Schneible Co., New York City, recently purchased from us a 100-ton Triumph refrigerating plant, together with a 10-ton ice making plant, to be installed at the plants of the Capital City Bwg. Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Neuer Bros., Kansas City, Mo., 10-ton refrigerating plant, to be used in their market.

Heim Brewery, East street, St. Louis, Ill., battery of 60-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

Summerville Ice & C. S. Co., Summerville, S. C., battery of 20-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

Cincinnati Ice Co., Cincinnati, O., one 6-ton Triumph surface steam condenser.

Suburban Ice Mfg. & C. S. Company, Cincinnati, O., battery of 60-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

Washington Ice Co., New Orleans, La., ice tank coils.

Chateau Ave. Ice Plant, St. Louis, Mo., battery of 60-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

Sherman Ice Company, Sherman, Tex., battery of 60-ton Triumph surface steam condensers.

John Hoffman Packing Company, Cincinnati, O., battery of 40-ton Triumph surface steam condenser.

Consumers' Ice & C. S. Company, Covington, Ky., 1 14-ton Triumph surface steam condenser.

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Silver Mound Creamery Association of Sechlerville, Wis., has been chartered with \$2,000 capital by L. A. Sly, F. J. Stolte et al.

Rubin Cold Storage Company of Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital by Charles A. Rubin, William Rubin and J. A. C. Kennedy.

Consolidated Ice and Refrigerating Company of Washington, D. C., with \$100,000 capital has been chartered. The trustees are Harry A. Burgess, George Burgess, Ivan Heideman, William F. Lewis and George L. Beard.

Anthony Ice Company of Anthony, Kas., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital.

Michigan Cold Storage Company of Benton Harbor, Mich., with \$300,000 capital has been incorporated.

Witter Air Cooling Company of New York City has been incorporated with \$600,000 capital by P. M. Pierson and A. W. Twigg.

England Ice Company of England, Ark., has been chartered with \$2,500 capital by Shannon W. Site, president; R. E. L. Eagle, vice president; S. A. Scott, secretary, and John C. White, treasurer.

Rio Vista Creamery Company of Rio Vista, Cal., has been incorporated and will build an ice plant and creamery at once.

Lavalle Co-operative Creamery Company of Lavalle, Sauk county, Wis., has been chartered with \$3,500 capital.

Pittsburg Plate Ice Company of Newark, N. J., with \$500,000 capital, has been chartered by William M. Dravo, James S. Dravo, W. S. Evans, William H. Llewellyn, Harry Sloan and J. Bayard Kirkpatrick.

The Easonville Creamery Company has been incorporated at Easonville, Ala., with a capital of \$5,000. The officers are: W. P. Ward, president; J. W. Minor, secretary; C. C. Lynch, manager. The company's principal office will be at Birmingham, Ala.

The Anderson-Wright Dairy Company has been incorporated at Kankakee, Ill., with a capital of \$8,000. The incorporators are John C. Anderson, Fred W. Holmes and Frank M. Wright.

The Independent Ice Company has been formed at Chattanooga, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are H. M. Ward, J. A. Wardlaw, J. A. Stong, D. G. Sauls, J. C. Rodgers, J. M. Alexander and C. R. Stong.

## ICE NOTES.

The elders of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City are interested in a plan to build an ice plant there large enough to supply the city.

An ice house of the Jaeger Ice Company of Columbus, O., situated at the head of Central avenue, that place, was burned recently. Loss, \$10,000. Cause unknown.

The Robert Beutel Fish Company of West Bay City, Mich., will build a cold storage plant and office at once.

H. C. Merritt's cold stores at Kewanee, Ill., were slightly damaged by fire recently.

Thomas E. Mitchell will build an ice plant at Newberry, S. C.

The Electric Light and Power Company of Gainesville, Fla., has voted to install a 20-ton ice plant at once.

J. G. Darden of Denver, Colo., and Maynard Gunsul of Albuquerque, N. M., have bought and will improve the ice plant at Del Rio, Tex.

A new ice plant of four tons capacity will be built at Condon, Ore.

The Citizens Ice Company of San Antonio, Tex., has increased its capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

A plan is being made to form a company to buy the Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Company recently sold to the Long Island Loan and Trust Company and operate it, the creditors and bondholders being paid with stock in the new concern.

The Ashland Ice & Cold Storage Company of Ashland, Ore., will spend \$10,000 in enlarging and improving its plant at once.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the new plant of the Merchants Refrigerating Company of 161 Chambers street, New York City, on lots 27 and 29 North Moore street and 22 to 28 Beach street. It will be a ten-story brick building, 108.3 by 175 feet, and cost \$200,000. W. H. Birkmire is the architect.

The Union Ice Company is erecting a 60-ton ice plant at San Jose, Calif., to cost, with equipment, \$100,000. It will have a 3,000-ton storage capacity.

The Brunswick Ice Company, Brunswick, Ga., has been sold to the Glynn Ice Company of that city.

The county commissioners of Wood County, O., will erect a \$10,000 cold storage building on the infirmity farm in Center township.

Chicago promoters are endeavoring to interest Memphis, Tenn., business men in a \$250,000 cold storage and ice-making plant for that city.

John Schiediger will erect a 20-ton ice plant on his property at Winchester, Tenn.

The articles of incorporation of the new \$1,000,000 Cincinnati Ice Company, which will take over the old Cincinnati Ice Company, the Stone Lake and the Arctic Ice Companies, have been filed at Columbus, O.

A new four-ton ice plant is being erected at Condon, Ore., to cost \$3,000.

An independent ice company has been organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., to compete with the Kalamazoo Ice and Fuel Company.

Big profits for small packers in by-products. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.



## TO HANDLE FRUITS IN COLD STORAGE.

By John H. Frank.

It would be impossible in a short paper to treat extensively so broad a subject, or to treat minutely any distinct phase of it, without slighting some other side of the question; so to get at the question in a practical way, and treat it in a more comprehensive manner I will take up first the subject of cold storage as it is now at this stage of its greatest development.

Cold storage as it is to-day is the result of the application of the ice and refrigerating machine to the old warehouse or dry system of storage. The development of this system was made possible only by the rapid improvements and vast strides made towards the perfection of the ice machine. Prior to 1870 the manufacture of ice was so expensive that it could not possibly be used for commercial purposes, but since that time the machine has been improved upon so greatly that to-day it is used in every country on the globe, not only for ice, but for the use which is probably more important, that of preserving perishable foods.

To-day on every up-to-date vessel of any size on the ocean; in any brewery of any note; in every candy factory; every large packing house, and every place where a uniform low temperature is required, we see the refrigerating machine. The refrigerating machine, aided by the refrigerating car, which is also one factor in the refrigerating system, has revolutionized the packing business; it has enabled the large packing concerns to transport fresh meat across the continent and to concentrate large quantities of perishable products at the point of consumption.

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Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING OF PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

and to hold them until the demand requires them.

The new system of cold storage is increasing the commercial value of many fruits and other food products, and the time will come when the art of cold storage will be so perfect that by its use one will be able to enjoy any day in the year the fresh, ripe fruit of any climate.

Now to turn to the subject of apples and the best methods of handling them. In former years apples were picked and stored in cellars, where there was a free circulation of air and where a fairly even temperature was maintained, but this manner of keeping them was not profitable, and the storing of apples was not known as an industry, because but few varieties could be kept for any length of time.

But to-day the storing of apples is an extensive industry, and it has developed into such an art that one may enjoy the fresh and perfect fruit every day in the year. To accomplish this end many things have been gone over and considered. The picking, the packing, the handling and shipping, as well as storing of apples are each arts within themselves and require a great amount of study and careful attention.

The best apples for keeping in cold storage are those which are fully grown, well colored but still hard when picked from the tree. The apples should be picked by hand and



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Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

every precaution taken to avoid bruising, as a bruise is the preliminary stage of decay. They should be sorted and packed immediately after picking, great care being taken that no room be left in the barrels or boxes for the apples to move about or to become bruised in any way. Apples should be picked before they have time to ripen to any extent and should be immediately placed in cold storage, for should the weather become warmer while they are piled in the orchard or in the cars they would ripen rapidly and their life in cold storage would be very much shortened. Apples while in storage are really ripening all the time, but on account of the low temperature the ripening process goes on very slowly; thus one day in the open, warm air may ripen an apple as much as a month would in cold storage. It is a well known

W. H. BOWER, General Manager, GEORGE B. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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AGENTS.

New York City, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.  
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.  
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.  
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. B. W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.  
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.  
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.  
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushnell.  
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuile & Son.

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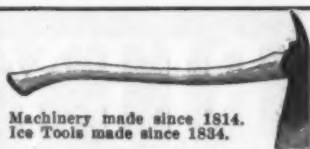
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General Office  
**HUDSON, N. Y.**

fact that an apple does not begin to decay until after it is perfectly ripe. Thus, if the ripening process is delayed, so also must be the process of decay.

Perhaps it may be well here to say a word about what is the best kind of apples for keeping and as to why it is the best. The apples which will keep best in cold storage are those which have the thickest and most syrup-like juice or cider. Thus, if there is too much rainfall, the fruit will grow with unusual rapidity and the juice in the apple will be thin and it will not keep so well. So in young trees where the growth is very rapid the juice is thin and it will not be a good keeper. It is for this reason that the older trees produce the best fruit for cold storage. The climate of a locality may have everything to do with the life of the trees, and consequently with the keeping quality of the fruit. It is a well known fact that the apples of Western New York are among the very best keepers in cold storage, and this may be explained by explaining the longevity of the trees there. The climatic conditions are such in that State that the trees do not mature until they are from twenty to thirty years of age, but they live to be very old. Very often good sound apples are picked from trees which are 125 years old. Another thing that has greatly improved the apples of Western New York is the increased interest and care that has been taken of late years in the growing of apples. It has only been in the last fifteen years that the growers there have been spraying their trees and fertilizing their ground. Perhaps this is the result of the stimulus given the business by the cold storage men.

#### Immense Increase in Storage.

Statistics given by the International Apple Shippers' Association show that the number of apples in cold storage on December 1, 1898, was 800,000 bbls.; on December 1, 1899, 1,518,750 bbls.; 1900, 1,228,900 bbls.; 1901, 1,771,200 bbls.; 1902, 2,987,050 bbls., and in 1903, 2,348,

540 bbls. This shows the truth of the cold storage business.

A good parallel to this is the growth in the number of cold storage warehouses that handle apples. In 1898 they numbered from 100 to 200; to-day they number from 1,000 to 1,200. Thus it will be seen that one is both the cause and result of the other, both having a great effect on the growing of fruit in that they control the price of it.

Not only has the development of the cold storage greatly increased the storing of apples, but now peaches, plums and pears are stored with great success. While in no sense as important in amount as apples, they do command some attention, as they are factors in the storage business and are only the connecting link between the storing of apples and the storing of many other products that until now have not been successfully handled, but which in the near future will hold a very important place in the business.

#### NEW USE FOR AUSTRALIAN RABBITS.

The Australian frozen rabbit industry not having proven an entire financial success, a company has been formed at Adelaide to develop a new method of utilizing the pest, in the form of meat by-products, skins and fertilizers. At a recent meeting held to organize the company a prominent Australian farmer said that a certain area of about one million square miles of country in Australia carried about 50,000,000 sheep, and 100,000 miles of it had been denuded of pasture, grass, and edible bush by the rabbits. If the rabbits could be got together they would weigh more than the fifty million sheep.

It was explained by the promoter of the new company that the average weight of a full-grown rabbit without the head is 1lb. 14oz. This produces 2 oz. of meat extract, and 16,000 rabbits would therefore yield about a ton of the extract, which, sold at 3s. 9d. per lb., would fetch £420. The 16,000 rabbit skins, properly dried, would weigh about

three-quarters of a ton, worth £68. The dried residue yields over 33 per cent of the total weight of the skinned and cleaned rabbits, and is a valuable meat guano, worth in the market at least £8 a ton.

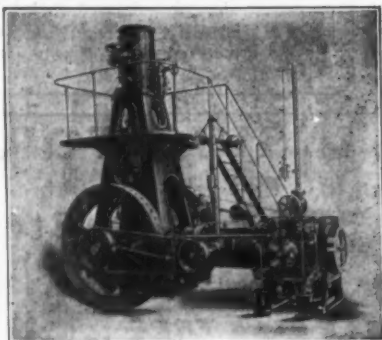
Samples of meat extract prepared from rabbits have been submitted to medical men, hospitals and chemists, and it is said that they have unanimously testified to its value as a delicate and strengthening food for invalids.

#### OPENING FOR BORAX IN MEXICO.

Missionary Harris and his 20-mule team show, now on their Southern tour, might take the hint sent in by United States Consul Kaiser of Mazatlan, Mexico, and make an excursion across the Texas line into the Southern republic with good results. Consul Kaiser writes:

"The only importers of borax into Mexico are the United States and Germany, the latter country sending the largest amount. The German product contains more water than the American borax. This fact is readily detected, as most of both kinds imported is used for mining purposes, and the American borax is preferred. I am unable to ascertain the tonnage of the large amount of imports as borax is classed under the head of 'chemicals' in the custom house reports. It is used by nearly all the miners here, many of them buying in 2,000-pound lots or more. In my opinion American exporters could increase their sales largely by making special efforts to reach the mine workers and by calling attention to the superior quality of the American product."

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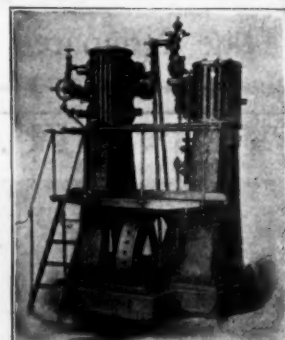
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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

#### Stronger Holding of Hog Products Markets by Packers—Outside Speculative Interest Continues Slack—A Generally Dull Condition of Speculation—Hog Receipts Not Large.

If there is a very material "short" interest in the hog products market, of which there is a good deal of doubt, notwithstanding some claims to the contrary, it is quite certain that it is not alarmed by the persistent efforts of the leaders to bull the market. Moreover, but little new speculation is brought in by the, at times, hardening temper of the prices.

Of course, a better line of prices is, in some respects, favorable to the general marketing of cash stuff, and particularly so as it influences the position of the foreign markets, and which this week are reported firmer, and where there is a considerable quantity of meats and lard to be marketed. But so far as influencing a buying sentiment among the outside speculators it is thus far without effect.

Indeed, the foreign advices have, this week, been of a little more encouraging order, not only as to the situation as to prices, but as to the ability to market rather more freely the supplies there. And the home consumer demands, as well, have increased.

The consignments to Europe keep up in very good volume. The stocks at the Western packing points are not as large as some of the trade thought it probable they would be with the turn of the month, although that they show some increase in an all around way as against those held March 1.

There is no question but that there is some "short" interest in the May and July deliveries at the West, but the point would seem to be that it is not of a sufficient de-

gree to account for the recent display of somewhat better prices for the hog products. Moreover an attempt to advance prices lacks support from the outside interest, and that this is in line with the expectations that had been held for some time that unless there was a long drawn out bullish movement in prices, and which was improbable, that the outsiders would continue as tame in interest in the hog products market as they had been for several months.

It was thought probable in the fall months that the season through would be a difficult one for attempted bull movements, in the fat markets particularly, and because of the feeling that among outsiders that there would be an abundance of everything in the fat, and perhaps in the hog meats, lines, for the year through, by which they would naturally be cautious in speculation on the "long" side of the market. And it is well known that the outsiders, if they have no encouragement for deals on the "long" side of a market, on the whole rather neglect it altogether. Without an outside buying interest of generous proportions it would be hard to see reasons for materially, or at least permanently materially, higher prices outside of those outlined in marketing the cash stuff.

The firmer tendency of prices of the products markets, more particularly as it happened in Wednesday's trading, and well supported on Thursday's dealings, was helped a good deal by fewer hogs at the packing points than had been expected, and the ten cents higher prices for them. But quotations for the products upon those days came infrequently on the option trading, and showed the dullness that existed in the speculation. The later dealings, however, on Thursday showed some pressure to sell on the part of

the people who had been holding the products market, and there were reactions to somewhat lower prices.

The July option has shown recently the more important advance, since when there is any "long" interest it has a disposition to switch from May to July, and with the hope that the later month will give a more buoyant position than the earlier delivery, and, as well, possibly, because of some fear of a May liquidation. There is without much doubt some "short" interest, and it is said to include a little on foreign account.

Usually at this time of the year, the September option has a good deal of trading interest; but there has been only a little nibbling, as yet, in that option on the part of the speculators. And yet the people with bullish opinions concerning the market have talked for some time more confidently of the September option than for any of the intermediate deliveries.

It has not been thought probable that the products market would get much below the prices that had existed for some weeks (they have been essentially unchanged in that time), and because there is unquestionably a very good consumption, however careful the distributors are in loading up with supplies against it. But there is a considerable supply in the hands of packers, and the market looks as if it would be pretty well protected.

The world's visible supply of lard showed about 10,000 tierces decrease for the month, and which was somewhat encouraging, but it amounts to fully 322,518 tierces, and this is as against April 1, 1904, when there were 250,688 tierces held, and of 128,237 tierces April 1, 1903. The world's visible supply of the lard at present shows 78,450 tierces in

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Europe and 90,000 tierces afloat for it, against 96,000 tierces and 85,000 tierces, respectively March 1, or a total in Europe and afloat, April 1, 168,450 tierces, as against 181,000 tierces March 1. The total visible March 1, was 332,450 tierces.

The Chicago stock of contract lard was April 1, 101,940 tierces (80,773 tierces March 1) of contract pork, 36,000 barrels (31,568 barrels March 1). The total Chicago stock of cut meats April 1 was 166,552,905 pounds (161,587,065 pounds March 1).

The price of hogs at the packing points average a fraction more than those made at this time last year, but they are quite \$2 per hundred pounds cheaper than those of two years ago.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 213 pounds, against 213 pounds in the previous week, 208 pounds corresponding week in 1904, and 218 pounds do. in 1903.

The home demands for meats have been very good, and some cuts have been steadily hardening in price, and this has been the case, as well, for pork and beef. But the export demands have been naturally restricted because of the steady liberal consignments that are on offer in most markets on the other side at relatively favorable prices for buyers.

Over 15,000,000 pounds lard were shipped to Europe last week against 6,100,000 pounds corresponding week last year, and of meats 13,900,000 pounds and 8,300,000 pounds, respectively. Of the lard shipped last week 4,944,079 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 9,326,284 pounds to the Continent, and of the meats fully 12,095,729 pounds were to the United Kingdom.

The export movements are steadily coming up, and they are now for the season from September 1 within 5,000,000 pounds of lard of those for the corresponding time of last year, and of meats are greater than then by 2,400,000 pounds.

There is no question but that the consumption of pure lard in Europe has been greater thus far this season than in the last year for the same time, and that it would steadily show a proportionate increase if prices for the product hang down to near the trading basis that has prevailed thus far this season. And the home consumption of the lard is about as large as it was last year, but that it is a little more than then in the compound lard. The compound lard at mid-week was advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on the materially higher cost of oleo stearine.

While the price of the oleo stearine has been worked up latterly, and is now at 8c., yet the compound makers have been able to buy cotton oil upon a rather easier basis than it was possible to buy in the previous week.

The compound lard continues under fairly good attention at the improved prices for the week for it.

In New York there is a very good jobbing demand for pork, and at better prices, with sales of 500 barrels mess at \$13.25@13.75; 600 barrels short clear at \$13.50@15, and 200 barrels family at \$14.50@15. In lard little doing for export; quoted at \$7.25@7.45 for Western steam and \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  for city steam. Sales 1,000 tierces city for export at \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  for kettle and \$6.75 for steam. Compound lard is fairly active at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for car lots. In city meats there is firmer holding of bellies, which have a better demand, with 12 pounds average, quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14 pounds average, at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Of pickled shoulders sales at 5@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and of pickled hams sales at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**BEEF.**—There is a very strong market, decidedly in the seller's favor, both as to the degree of demands and prices. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$18@18.50. Barreled mess, \$10; packet, \$11; family, \$12.

#### DIDN'T LIKE AMERICAN BEEVES.

While Americans do not expect to eat Argentine beef, they did hope to be able to sell some live cattle to the South Americans, and did make a try at it. The shipment sent there

failed to realize hopes or a profit. The Argentinians did not fancy the beef blood forwarded. The shipment proved to be unsuccessful. The following were some of the fatal objections leveled at the cattle sent there to improve the republic's breeds: "The animals are too light in shade for Argentina." "Their horns are too dark." "Their legs are too short." "They are too small."

It was the short leg fact that made the compact American bovine look small. In fact, they outweighed the stilted, apparently bigger Southern type. If their nuggety bodies had been swung in mid-air upon four tall props they would have seemed much bigger. The stockman of Argentina has affected the British type of stud cattle, and he is, as yet, unwilling to admit the acme of American breeding as an improvement or for improvement. A hybrid of the old Texas range steer—antlers and all—might charm the South American. The Shorthorn is not fashionable there.

The trial shippers sold below cost. They do not expect much success in a livestock trade between the two republics. It was thought that the grafting of the American breeds in Argentina might lay the foundation of importing steers from there to this country for slaughter in the near future. This hope is fading.

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	7/6	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	30c
Butter.....	25/	30/	35c
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c
Beef or tierce.....	5/	5/	20c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/6	20c

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending April 1, 1905, with comparative tables of shipments:

	Week April 1, 1905.	Week April 2, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.
United Kingdom.....	1,953	719	22,731
Continent.....	700	78	8,591
S. and Cen. Am.....	378	818	9,386
West Indies.....	1,738	2,767	32,610
Br. N. Am. Col.....	230	820	7,719
Other countries.....	9	8	516
Totals.....	4,108	5,208	81,533

	Week April 1, 1905.	Week April 2, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.
United Kingdom.....	12,095,779	7,599,525	232,049,530
Continent.....	1,319,068	506,359	28,744,998
S. and Cen. Am.....	92,350	60,875	2,224,963
West Indies.....	338,219	186,505	5,671,484
Br. N. Am. Col.....	—	800	23,975
Other countries.....	89,775	11,650	1,773,578
Totals.....	13,955,791	8,351,714	270,488,528

	Week April 1, 1905.	Week April 2, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.
United Kingdom.....	4,944,079	2,889,030	118,267,342
Continent.....	9,326,284	2,687,518	132,134,337
S. and Cen. Am.....	304,290	140,800	7,074,218
West Indies.....	560,715	441,329	14,796,785
Br. N. Am. Col.....	—	—	391,130
Other countries.....	43,160	17,540	4,298,920
Totals.....	15,178,528	6,174,208	277,862,732

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,261	4,329,850	5,417,790
Boston.....	212	2,781,450	1,054,440
Portland, Me.....	—	3,533,750	508,000
Philadelphia.....	—	206,624	632,451
Baltimore.....	415	—	1,084,354
Mobile.....	—	118,000	198,675
New Orleans.....	220	101,175	4,821,715
St. John, N. B.....	—	1,092,885	377,250
Galveston.....	—	1,572,057	1,183,853
Totals.....	4,108	13,955,791	15,178,528

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	16,310,600	15,565,400	745,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	270,466,528	268,052,019	2,436,509
Lard, lbs.....	277,862,732	282,864,667	—

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tes.	Lard—Pkg.
Lucania, Liverpool.....	181	1040	571	636	293	...	...	2	1039	
1Baltic, Liverpool.....	...	950	1891	1251	83	...	449	1659	2122	
Georgie, Liverpool.....	...	...	1038	...	165	...	15	506	2495	
St. Louis, Southampton.....	...	...	1683	...	...	5	5	225	925	
Minnetonka, London.....	...	221	240	430	...	...	23	145	6490	
Tintoretto, Manchester.....	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	322	8549	
Bristol City, Bristol.....	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	6600	
Columbia, Glasgow.....	217	...	832	...	282	25	...	390	250	
Corinthian, Glasgow.....	1091	...	451	...	86	...	100	55	350	
Patricia, Hamburg.....	...	...	100	...	...	436	20	795	2925	
2Statendam, Rotterdam.....	6324	...	50	...	...	10	95	1695	3429	
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	
Oldenburg, Bremen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1lderton, Dunkirk.....	...	9190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3Vaderland, Antwerp.....	8343	...	450	...	35	...	53	195	4875	
Helig, Olav, Baltic.....	...	...	105	...	50	166	65	1595	1300	
La Gascogne, Havre.....	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
La Bretagne, Havre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	250	
Peninsular, Spanish Ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	110	15	...	35	
Calabria, Mediterranean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
4Slavonia, Mediterranean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	150	
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	250	
Susquehanna, South Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Buceros, South Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	
Total.....	25663	2211	7782	2317	984	752	840	8459	42785	
Last week.....	16146	9254	8524	2735	815	355	676	6568	38337	
Same time in 1904.....	25853	17770	4803	2004	409	813	682	3995	25406	
1.—25 tes. tallow. 2.—320 tes. tallow. 3.—25 tes. tallow. 4.—106 tes. tallow.										

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The markets over the country have a firm undertone.

At the West the more desirable grades have brought  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. better prices than were possible in the previous week; and for all of the other qualities there have been fairly well sustained market positions.

At the Eastern trading points there has been some disposition to ask more money than was obtained in the previous week, and it has been obtained on some of the more desirable lots of tierced, and as noted more particularly upon country made as offered in New York, at Boston and Philadelphia. But while  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. advance has been asked on the New York City hogshead tallow it has not been paid, although the basis of the previous trading has been further bid. Thus,  $\frac{4}{8}$ c. has been bid for city hogshead tallow and  $\frac{4}{8}$ c. asked, and for city tierces  $\frac{4}{8}$ c. bid and  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. asked.

The reason for the quicker line of prices at the West is found in the more active demands of soapmakers there and some call, as well, from the compound makers, and from speculative sources which have made particularly the prime packers and edible qualities upon an especially confident basis. Yet the West seems to have cleaned up by its late buying any offerings of grades that had before this week a somewhat doubtful position of prices, or more particularly the under qualities, as the demands had for some time been chiefly for the better grades.

The New York market has had offerings of supplies chiefly of other than city made and, perhaps, on that account the vitality to the situation is not as marked as it is at other points. Some of the near out-of-town markets report increased animation to consumers' wants, and that they mention particularly that they are able to move out their supplies to the Western, and other soapmakers outside of New York, and which accounts for the more reserved offerings than before latterly of these out-of-town goods upon the New York market.

There is no question but that demands for supplies have, in an all-around way, been stimulated by the fact that the fat supplies are not as large as had been apprehended by some trade sources, more particularly among the buyers, they would be by this time of the season, and that as fine weather has set in, both for the movements of raw materials as they are bought and for a larger display of buying interest in manufactured goods, that many manufacturers, small and large, are inclined to buy the raw materials more freely than they had been disposed to do before latterly.

The fact that the prices of oleo stearine have been steadily advancing latterly, however, any portion of it is due to speculative demand, but more largely on wants of consumers of it, and that because of the prices

of the stearine and the very strong prices made for the oil that the fat is as freely as possible turned to their make, as away from tallow, has somewhat benefitted the tone of the tallow market.

The situation may be summed up tersely in this way: that tallow has been held down while associated products have been toning up, and that as the consumption of the tallow is well alongside of the productions of it, that there are reasons for the improved situations for it, and particularly as there is a better lard market to encourage the consumption of fats generally.

The London cable on Wednesday showed steady prices, with 1,500 casks offered and half of it sold.

Edible tallow in New York has a little more demand, and is rather more confidently held as to prices. Sales of 150 tierces at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c., but there are some lots of city that could not be had under  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

Country made tallow on offer in New York is more easily sold at the stronger prices, ranging from  $\frac{4}{8}$ @ $\frac{4}{8}$ c. for good to prime, and some nice lots to  $\frac{5}{8}$ c., and for kettle to  $\frac{5}{8}$ @ $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

The Western markets have had sales of 3,000 to 4,000 tierces, and prime packers there is now quoted at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c., and city renderers at  $\frac{4}{8}$ @ $\frac{4}{8}$ c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The late considerable business in New York and the more or less demand at the West, however that some portion of it has been on speculation, permits more confident holding of prices, and Chicago now quotes  $\frac{8}{8}$ c., while New York holds at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c., with 30,000 pounds sold in New York of out-of-town made at  $\frac{7}{8}$ c., and afterwards fully 400,000 pounds city at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c., and Chicago sold 150,000 pounds at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c.

Most of the compound makers had fairly well supplied ahead, for near use, before the advance took place, and they are now waiting for developments. It is a fact, however, that at present accumulations are not at all burdensome at the Eastern markets, and it

may be doubted that they are at the West. The consumption of the stearine is about of ordinary volume, and the productions of it, while increased as much as possible by the prices of it, and for the oil in turning as much as fat is possible to it from the make of tallow, yet the general collections of fat suffer in volume not only because of the Lenten season, but that the cattle as marketed are not in as good condition as had been hoped they would be by this period of the year.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The lard refiners are doing little in the stearine, offerings of which are moderate, with about  $\frac{8}{8}$ c. as a quotation.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Supplies are kept fairly well sold up to exporters; about  $\frac{30}{8}$ @ $\frac{32}{8}$ c. per gallon quoted.

**GREASE.**—There has been considerable trading at the West on wants of the soapmakers, and at strong prices, and more doing in New York under some offerings of Western lots here. The soapmakers and pressers here have been the chief buyers. Exporters hardly care to take other than the extreme low grades, ranging from  $\frac{3}{8}$ c. down in their bidding. Yellow quoted at  $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{4}{8}$ c.; house at  $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ c. for good, and bone at  $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{4}{8}$ c.; choice white at  $\frac{5}{8}$ @ $\frac{5}{8}$ c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at  $\frac{4}{8}$ c., and "B" white at  $\frac{4}{8}$ c.

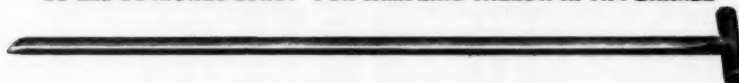
**GREASE STEARINE.**—A little more of a demand and a firmer market. Yellow quoted at  $\frac{4}{8}$ @ $\frac{4}{8}$ c., white at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The choice lots are wanted at strong prices, and are not to be had at all freely. Rotterdam quotes at 59 florins, New York, at  $\frac{10}{8}$ c. for prime,  $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for medium and  $\frac{6}{8}$ @ $\frac{6}{8}$ c. for low grade.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market has a somewhat unsettled look, with a freer disposition to sell parcels to arrive and buyers somewhat indifferent. Ceylon, spot,  $\frac{6}{8}$ c., and April to June shipments at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.; Cochín, spot,  $\frac{7}{8}$ @ $\frac{7}{8}$ c.; do., April to June shipments at  $\frac{7}{8}$ c.

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**PALM OIL.**—Demands are slack, while the market is little irregular on moderate supplies. Red quoted at 5¼c., and Lagos at 5½c. @5½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is confined to small lots, with the situation as to prices steady and unchanged; 20 cold test at 97@98c.; 30 do., at 86c., and prime at 48@50c.; 40 test at 68@69c.

**LARD OIL.**—There is a little freer jobbing demand; prime at 56@59c.

**CORN OIL.**—Export demand is slack, but home buying is of a freer order, and the market closed stronger. Car lots quoted at \$3.65 asked.

### THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 17.)

of time and the cost of production, as shown by the books, was deducted.

The quantity of the various minor by-products of cattle was obtained in part from tests of selected numbers of cattle and in part from bookkeeping figures. To these quantities were applied the actual selling prices, or the transfer prices charged by the companies for raw material sent from their cattle departments to the various by-product departments. The reasonableness of the values fixed upon such raw material was established by careful examination of the results of the further manipulation or manufacture of the several by-products and of the profits of the departments handling them.

The actual quantity of dressed beef derived during each period from the cattle covered by the statistics was ascertained directly from the killing records. The aggregate weight of dressed beef for each company was then multiplied by the true average price, net at the packing plant, received for all beef sold from the selected plants during the same period. A small part of the beef included in the computation is transferred by two of the companies to their own curing and freezing departments. On this beef the actual transfer price was used, but the reasonableness of the price was established by examination of the profits of the departments receiving this material.

The results of this computation for the Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies were as follows:

During the year from July, 1902, to June, 1903, these packers slaughtered at the selected plants 2,017,864 cattle. The average live weight of these cattle was 1,092 pounds and the actual average cost \$4.45 per hundredweight, the cost per head being \$48.58. The cost of operation and administration at the packing plants averaged \$1.90 per head, making the total cost \$50.48. The weight of the beef derived from these cattle was equal to 55.68 per cent. of the live weight, or 609 pounds per head. The average net selling price of the beef was \$6.47 per hundredweight, or \$39.32 per head. The net value of by-products from the cattle was \$11.96 per head, making the total proceeds \$51.28 per head. This showed an average profit of 80 cents per head, or 13.1 cents per hundredweight of dressed beef.

For the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the computation covered 2,013,658 cattle. The average live weight was 1,115 pounds, and the average cost at \$4.15 per hundredweight was \$46.23 per head, the total cost, including killing, etc., being \$48.19. The average selling price of the beef was \$6.25, or

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\$39.26 per head, the average dressed weight being 629 pounds. The net value of by-products was \$9.75 per head or more than \$2 per head less than in the preceding year. The total proceeds of the beef and by-products were \$49.01, leaving a profit of 82 cents per head, equal to 13.5 cents per hundredweight of dressed beef.

In the same way in which the proceeds were computed for the three companies combined, they were also computed for each company separately. It is a confirmation of the correctness of the methods pursued that for the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the difference between the company showing the lowest computed profit and the company showing the highest computed profit was only 18 cents per head.

The precise statistics on which the above computations are based make it possible to understand, as can not be done from any less complete material, the relation between the live price of cattle and the selling price of beef, and the influences affecting the margin between them. The following table shows the true average selling price of all beef for the selected plants of the Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies covered by the computation of profits, and the live cost of cattle entering into this beef, with the margin between them.

It shows also the fundamental elements affecting that margin, namely, the exact dressing percentage of these cattle and the actual value of the by-products. For convenience in interpreting the statistics the live cost of the cattle has been reduced to the basis of dressed weight by dividing the price on live weight by the dressing percentage, and the value of by-products has also been reduced to the basis of dressed weight by dividing the value per head by the average dressed weight per head:

	1902, July to De- cember.	1903, Jan- uary to June.	1903, July to De- cember.	1904, Jan- uary to June.
Selling price of beef .....	\$6.58	\$6.37	\$6.06	\$6.43
Living cost of cattle .....	4.51	4.40	4.02	4.28
Margin .....	2.07	1.97	2.04	2.15
Dressing per'age ..	54.77	56.70	56.10	56.72
Living cost of cattle per 100 p'nds dressed weight .....	8.23	7.76	7.15	7.55
Value by-prod- ucts per 100 p'nds dressed weight .....	2.09	1.55	1.53	1.87

This table shows a margin between the live price of cattle and the selling price of beef somewhat more uniform than appears in the previous table. The reason for this greater uniformity in margin is that the present table includes the price of all beef, which varies broadly, with the price of all cattle, while the price of beef shown in the former table applies to selected Eastern cities in which the quality and price of the beef consumed is more nearly uniform than for the country as a whole.

The importance of the relation between the dressing percentage and the margin is indicated by the fact that the live cost of cattle per 100 pounds of dressed beef shows a much greater variation than the live cost of cattle based on the live weight. Thus, while the first half of 1903 shows a fall in the live price of cattle of only 11 cents per 100 pounds as compared with the previous half year, the live cost of cattle per 100 pounds of dressed weight fell 47 cents, so that the decrease in the margin between cattle and beef during the first half of 1903 is entirely misleading.

Again it will be seen from the table that the margin between cattle and beef during the first half of 1904 was 18 cents per 100 pounds greater than during the first half of 1903. The apparent increase in the profit of the business which might be supposed to follow from this change in the margin was fully offset by the sharp decline in the value of by-products, which amounted to \$1.85 per 100 pounds of dressed beef during the first half of 1903 and to only \$1.57 during the first half of 1904.

For the entire period from July, 1902, to June, 1903, the true average margin between the live cost of cattle killed by the three companies at their leading plants was \$2.02 per 100 pounds, and for the succeeding twelve months it increased to \$2.10 per 100 pounds. As a matter of fact, as shown by the above computation of actual profits, this increase in the margin did not in corresponding degree increase the profits, which averaged, as nearly as it is possible to compute them from detailed statistics, 13.1 cents per 100 pounds of dressed beef in the first period mentioned and 13.5 cents in the second period.

(Continued next week.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

### Market Features.

A firm market, which continued up to the early trading on Monday, was followed by weakness. Fractional declines in prices took place on Monday afternoon and the easier tendency continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, with the latest sales on Thursday showing a little more firmness.

There is too much oil on the New York market just now. It cannot be taken care of comfortably. As it is put out or pressed for sale, buyers get the advantage. The weak sentiment extends to all deliveries. It follows that when some of the big companies and exporters fail to take in the actual oil as a little pressure is shown to sell it, that the market becomes essentially in their favor. There is perhaps no reason why the big companies should load up with the oil at present if the slow wants of their consuming sources are considered. These consuming sources, most of them, had bought a little while since enough oil ahead for near needs for consumption.

It is true that the exports of the oil are much beyond those of last year, yet that they are provided for largely by deliveries upon contracts, and that while there is steadily more or less new demand from the exporters and that there is some little taking of the offerings upon the market to cover "short" sales that had been made to the foreign market, yet that the all around demands for the supplies are not of sufficient force to use up in sufficient degree for comfortable holding the amounts of the oil at present to be had upon the open market. Some 13,000 to 15,000 barrels refined were tendered in New York on the April contracts. But several thousand barrels have been, of these contract tenders, rejected, although up to this writing none of the oil has been passed upon by the Produce Exchange committee as to whether it comes up

to the requirements for a good delivery. There has been some little store oil on offer. The late receipts of the oil, while of fair volume, had been in good degree sold for export or to the home consumers. Therefore they have not materially added to the burden of holding. Yet, as before remarked, the supply of the oil in New York in an all around way has become burdensome.

The mills had been relieved of considerable crude oil within two to three weeks, and as noted in our previous week's review, but there are liberal quantities of the crude oil still to sell essentially everywhere over the South, and it would be hard to suppose that the market prices will in a general way be permanently better until this crude oil is gathered up.

No one questions but that even the home consumption of the oil is greater this year than in the previous season, in the respect that it is moderately more so than then by the compound makers and much more than then by the soapmakers, while that the bakers over the country are using steadily increasing quantities of the oil, although that they hardly take more than 150,000 to 160,000 barrels for the season. The limit of the home soapmakers' consumption of the oil would be about 450,000 barrels for the season, and there are people in the trade who think that it has never exceeded 350,000 barrels, although conceding that it is possible to reach 450,000 barrels this season under the relatively low prices that prevail for it this season as against the cost of tallow and greases. Our opinion is that the home compound and associate product makers of the oil will use this season at least 1,000,000 barrels, and perhaps 100,000 barrels more than that, since the compound lard is and bids fair to be upon a good consuming competitive basis with that for pure lard. There would seem now to be little doubt but that the export movements of the oil will

this season go to at least the 300,000 bbls. more, that seemed to us probable weeks since, as against the shipments of the previous year. In other words, that the exports for the year are likely to exceed 900,000 barrels and that they are already about 170,000 barrels more than last year up to this time. Then there are the cannerys at the East and the other miscellaneous, but small interests that consume altogether about 100,000 barrels. All of the above specified probable takings of the oil mean, of course, the refined product.

It is easier to give probabilities of the general consumption of the oil for this season than to gauge them concerning the production. It may be said that there never before have been so irregular ideas as at present concerning a probable season's production.

It is a fact that new buying of seed supplies has become light, or, in other words, that since the late reduction in the prices of the seed from \$16 per ton to about \$14.50 that there is disinclination to sell the seed. A good deal of seed is steadily arriving, however, at the distributing and mill consuming sources from the before buying it, when the price was higher for it than at present, but, of course, of material importance only in the Southeast sections.

The claim is now made by as good sources as can be found in the trade that the seed supplies now show that the oil production is likely to be from 20 to 25 per cent. more than it was last year in an all around way and that it will prove to be 10 per cent. less than that of two years ago.

The government figures of the oil productions for the previous two years are discredited. But even trade figures of the productions for the periods are widely at variance, particularly so concerning the production made two years since and which was the largest ever had.

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GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
BUFFALO, 1901  
CHARLESTON, 1902

If there was a production of crude oil made two years since of 3,200,000 barrels, as it is claimed there was by some excellent trade sources from statistics they gather themselves, although that the government figures of it were but little more than 2,600,000 barrels, there would be shown some trade expectations of a production this year of 2,900,000 barrels and, providing some ideas of remaining seed supplies to be secured come up to most expectations concerning them.

Say that there is a loss of 7 to 9 per cent. in refining this season, or an average of about 8 per cent., there would be shown an offering of a little more than 2,650,000 barrels refined. To this would have to be added as the season's supply about 350,000 barrels refined oil carried over from last season, or a total for use this season of about 3,000,000 barrels refined oil. But all of this would be with the consideration that a production of 2,900,000 bbls. crude will be made for the season.

It will be understood, of course, that everything is as yet very undecided concerning both the extent of the consumption and production of the oil, and that the deductions are made wholly from current market indications, not only for cotton oil itself but from the situation of allied fat markets.

In arriving at the opinion of the compound makers' consumption of the cotton oil it is through more the takings of oleo stearine and from an average increase of several of the compound makers' business in compound lard as compared with that of last season.

Absolute figures concerning the extent of the several uses of cotton oil are (this is for the benefit of many new people, as speculators, interested in the trading this year) impossible. Except in the matter of the export movements, of which there are at all times reliable particulars, deductions can only be made of the home consumption, although they are believed to be pretty close to facts concerning them from many circumstances not only in the oil market itself, but those in associated products markets. And the ramifications of the cotton-seed products markets are of that peculiar order that it would be very doubtful that a bureau organized for the purpose of gathering statistics concerning them could be of much more service to the trade than the efforts that are made by trade and other sources for the object.

If the consumption and export movements should ultimately show to the amounts that are probable concerning them the stocks of the oil to be carried over next year would not be quite so large as those carried over last year, and particularly as there is some reason to believe that the export movements will be even larger than indicated. Although it must be said that there are people in the trade who believe that there will be quite as much of the

oil carried over into next season as there was carried into this season and that many traders are quite confident that the oil production for the season will reach 3,000,000 barrels crude and that they base the belief upon, what seems to them, the likelihood of much more than the usual quantity of the seed being had after planting has been done, and that the mills, more of them than usual, are likely to remain open to a later period of the season than usual to crush it.

If a production of 3,000,000 barrels crude should be made it would be in line with the thought we had concerning it early in the season, when there was a possibility of more normal market conditions than have been had for the marketing of the seed supplies. We have since, as market conditions for the seed products developed in a way antagonistic to the seed position, had an opinion of an abated order concerning the productions, and do not now think that they will reach the outside figures claimed as probable by some sources for them, although that the probabilities are of a production larger than was anticipated of it two weeks since.

The deliveries, or tenders, of the refined oil upon the April contracts were somewhat larger in New York than the trade apprehended they would be. But next month's contract deliveries are expected to be large unless there is considerable shifting done meanwhile to the July and September options. With the May deliveries or the fear of them out of the way more regular market conditions could prevail. It would probably be possible to deliver 40,000 to 50,000 barrels on these May contracts, so extensive are they, yet that it is more likely that they will be more freely fought against by dealings in the more remote months.

There is every probability of a better market after awhile, but feverish conditions are likely to prevail meanwhile, since this year is more one of speculation than ever before.

It has been necessary to advance the prices of compound lard  $\frac{1}{4}$ c this week by reason

only of the cost of oleo stearine, since the compound makers would have been able to buy cotton oil upon a slightly more reasonable basis than it was possible for them to do in the previous week.

#### New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week the market was firm and in instances  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher. Sales then, 700 bbls. prime yellow, April, at 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. May, at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. do., at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. July, at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. August, at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. September, at 28c. Prices last Saturday: April at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 26c.; May at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @26 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 28@28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the market opened firm, but afterwards weakened  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales, 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. do., at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,600 bbls. July, at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. do., at 27c.; 100 bbls. September, at 28c. Prices on the first "call": April at 26@26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @26 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at 27@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 28@ 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and on the last call: April at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 26c.; May at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 27@ 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; August at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ @28c.

On Tuesday the market was again slightly lower. Sales, 700 bbls. prime yellow, April, at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 1,700 bbls. May, at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 600 bbls. July, at 27c.; 2,200 bbls. August, at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. do., at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. September, at 28c.; 300 bbls. do., at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Prices on the early "call": April at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 27@27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; August at 27@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 28c., and on last "call": April at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 27@ 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; August at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ @28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday there was a further decline early in the day of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales then 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 26c.; 100 bbls. do., at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. June, at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls.

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Quality



# Hogless Lard

Snowdrift = the Health = Cooking = Fat

The Southern Cotton Oil Co.: New York Savannah New Orleans

August, at 27c.; 100 bbls. do., at 27½c.; 400 bbls. September at 27¼c.; 800 bbls. do., at 27½c. Prices on the first "call": April at 25½@25½c.; May at 25¼@26c.; July at 26½@27c.; August at 27@27¼c.; September at 27½@28c., and on the afternoon a little more steadiness. Last "call" prices: April at 25½@25½c.; May at 26@26½c.; July at 26¾@27c.; August at 27@27½c.; September at 27¾@28c. Sales: 300 bbls. May at 26c.; 200 bbls., July at 27c.; 500 bbls. do., at 26¾c.; 500 bbls. August, at 27¼c.

On Thursday the market opened ¼@½c. lower, and continued easy until late in the day, when it became firm. April at 25¼@25½c.; May at 25¾@26c.; July at 26½@26¾c.; August at 26¾@27¼c.; September at 27½@27¾c.; sales: 1,800 bbls. May at 25¾c.; 500 bbls. July at 26½c.; 100 bbls. August at 27c.; 300 bbls. September at 27½c.; 100 bbls. April at 25¼c., and on the last "call," April at 25@25½c.; May at 25½@25¾c.; July at 26½@26¾c.; August at 26¾@27c.; September, at 27¼@27½c.; sales: 900 bbls. May at 25¾c.; 100 bbls. do. at 25½c.; 200 bbls. September at 27½c.; 100 bbls. April at 25c.; 100 bbls. do. at 25¼c.; 2,500 bbls. July at 26½c.; closing 27½c. bid for September.

(Friday's market on page 42.)

## Export Demands.

The interest of the foreign markets this week has been light, and because of the unstable conditions of the market. Deliveries are being made upon contracts steadily and the very fair outward movement is more from these than current demand. And a good deal of the oil is to go out to Europe through the remainder of this month and May. Edible oils are quoted at 28@29c., yet there was upon the open market an effort to sell winter yellow for April delivery at 27¼c.

## Compound Market Demands.

There has been slack buying interest among the compound makers through the week, and it is hard to say just where the bleaching grade would stand in price on transactions. About 23c. is quoted for it, in tanks, in a nominal way in Chicago.

## Soapmakers' Demands.

The soapmakers' use of the oil is steadily of fair volume, but not much new buying is done by them, as their contract deliveries, as well as their held stocks, meet their needs.

## At the Mills.

The trading at the mills has been much quieter this week, and, on the whole, the mills hold the prices of crude fairly firm. There have been sales of 28 tanks crude, at the

Southeast mills, at 19¼@19½c., and afterwards reported at 19c. in the Cardinas for 4 tanks, with 19c. bid in the Cardinas and some small lots to be had at 19½c., while 19½c. is bid in Georgia and Alabama and 20c. asked. Later sales of 10 tanks crude in Alabama at 19½c., 10 tanks at other Southeast points at 19¼c., and 11 tanks at 19c.

## Oil Cake at the South.

After the closing out of some large export orders the market has become quiet, although the shipments are exceptionally liberal through contract deliveries. About \$25.25 quoted.

## The Lard Position.

The lard market has been somewhat higher this week, but it has had very slow outside speculation, and it would be clear that the market has gone up with no encouragement by buying of the outsiders; therefore that there is little prospect of selling freely, in a speculative way, on any advance. But higher prices helps the cash position, and as there is a good deal of lard and meats being consigned to Europe the situation there for them is somewhat improved by the late better market conditions in this country.

It becomes a question as to the extent of the hog supplies back in farmers' hands. The belief is from the weight of the hogs recently received at the packing points that there is a pretty fair supply of marketable average hogs back in the country, and which will be forwarded as soon as the farmers are through with their urgent farm work.

While the world's visible supply of lard decreased last month about 10,000 tierces, and as again a moderate increase made last year, for the same month, yet the total visible is a very large supply to take care of, and conditions ought to be different than they are at present to expect other than temporary bullish movements. The compound lard cheap is by relation to the cost of pure lard, and because of the cheap cost cotton oil, however the advance of ¼c. in the price of the compound this week on account of the high cost of oleo stearine. While pure lard is being more freely consumed by Europe this year than in last season, yet the compound lard is being a little more freely than then taken for home consumption.

## The Tallow Market Position.

The cattle supplies are a disappointment, both as to their extent and condition; and the less than expected supplies of the beef fat, together with a considerably improved demand for the tallow from the soapmakers have hardened the prices for it for the week to ¼c. advance.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 6.—Market dull; 19c. bid for Texas; 19½c. for Valley. Cake firm at \$25.12½. Meal, \$25.25, ship's side, Hulls weaker.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 6.—Crude oil market unchanged; stocks limited and firmly held; 19½c. bid for April. Meal unchanged at \$19 @20 f. o. b.; some export demand at low prices. Hull offerings are large and demand light at \$5 at Atlanta.

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 6.—Fairly good trading this week in oil at 19¼@19½c. Meal nearly all sold out; \$20 bid f. o. b. at mill.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is dull at \$20.25 for prime crude. Prime meal steady at \$21.25@21.50. Hulls are dull at \$4.50 loose.

### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—Cotton oil market unsettled; some sales of prime crude both at 19@20c. f. o. b. at mills. Offerings continued moderate.

## CABLE MARKETS

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 6.—Cottonseed oil is quiet; buyers are pretty well filled up; sales of good brands of off oil at 32 marks; prime summer yellow, neglected at 34 marks; butter oil at 36 marks.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is very dull; nothing doing; buyers out of it; prime summer yellow offered at 42½ francs; winter oil at 46½ francs for prompt deliveries.

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NEW YORK.  
Commission Merchants  
and Exporters.

## Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is weak; demand very slack; small sale at 42 francs for prime summer yellow, and at 46 francs for winter oil.

## Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is very dull; off summer yellow nominal at 20 florins; prime summer yellow at 21 florins; butter oil at 22 florins.

## Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market practically at a standstill; prime summer yellow quoted at 17s.; off summer yellow at 16s. 7½d. c. i. f. English ports.

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 6, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.	
Port.	For Week. Sept. 1. Bbls.
Aberdeen	20
Acajutla	25
Adelaide	230
Alexandria	3,012
Algiers	3,657
Algoa Bay	103
Ancona	575
Antigua	78
Antwerp	35
Auckland	1,096
Ausa	47
Barbados	8
Batavia	853
Belfast	25
Bergen	325
Bombay	380
Bordeaux	25
Braila	3,005
Bremen	25
Bridgetown	32
Bristol	467
Buenos Ayres	10
Calcutta	82
Cape Town	10
Cardiff	95
Cairo	501
Cartagena	10
Cayenne	90
Christiania	4
Christiansand	24
Cienfuegos	191
Ciudad Bolivar	280
Colon	881
Conakry	45
Copenhagen	404
Corinto	45
Curacao	2,690
Danville	146
Delagoa Bay	6
Demerara	2,950
Drontheim	21
Dublin	875
Dundee	50
Dunkirk	78
East London	25
Fiume	400
Fort de France	125
Freemantle	2,000
Galatz	108
Genoa	58
Georgetown	40
Gibraltar	350
Glasgow	23,131
Gothenberg	113
Guadaloupe	705
Guayaquil	50
Hamburg	4,295
Havre	2,201
Hong Kong	1,304
Hull	45
Jamaica	2,806
Kingston	34
Konigsberg	1,271
La Guaira	530
Leghorn	19,795
Leith	108
Liverpool	225
London	56
Lorenzo Marques	2,094
Macoris	1,290
Malina	558
Manila	125
Manchester	11,586
Manos	50
Maracaibo	3,292
Marseilles	1,844
Martinique	9
Masowah	1,469
Matanzas	115
Mauritius	1,168
Melbourne	40
Montego Bay	410
Montevideo	2
Naples	50,604
Newcastle	1,581
Oran	120
Panama	29

Para	19
Phillipville	500
Pointe a Pitre	225
Port Antonio	94
Port au Prince	51
Port Limon	25
Port Natal	170
Porto Cabello	7
Porto de Spain	105
Port Said	624
Progresso	61
Rio Janeiro	517
Rio de Janeiro	5,095
Rotterdam	50
St. Croix	7,371
St. John	19
St. Kitts	119
St. Thomas	751
San Domingo City	102
Santiago	140
Santos	6
Shanghai	68
Sierra Leone	970
Singapore	19
Southampton	10
Stavanger	123
Stettin	850
Stockholm	470
Sydney	4,225
Tanger	590
Trieste	483
Trinidad	475
Tunis	785
Valetta	24,661
Valparaiso	25
Varna	844
Velle	116
Venice	1,508
Vera Cruz	1,496
Wellington	75
Yokohama	200
Totals	6,587

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp	8,410
Belfast	650
Bremen	3,128
Copenhagen	2,230
Genoa	2,121
Glasgow	3,088
Hamburg	515
Havre	1,277
Hull	1,795
Liverpool	690
London	250
Manchester	11,090
Marseilles	8,830
Porto Rico	550
Rotterdam	18,900
Stettin	85
Trieste	91,240
Venice	50
Totals	14,487

## From Galveston.

Antwerp	4,780
Hamburg	2,946
Liverpool	1,940
Marseilles	3,250
Rotterdam	67,549
Tampico	3,293
Trieste	7,521
Vera Cruz	10,246
Totals	3,712

## From Newport News.

Hamburg	7,478
Liverpool	1,777
London	146
Rotterdam	7,691
Totals	17,092

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp	1,050
Belfast	100
Bremen	540
Bremerhaven	261
Copenhagen	808
Hamburg	100
Havre	1,725
Leith	200
Rotterdam	50
Stettin	50
Totals	4,738

## Recapitulation.

From New York	6,587
From New Orleans	16,695
From Galveston	3,712
From Newport News	17,092
From Baltimore	150
Grand total, all ports	27,144

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, April 6.—The small offerings of crude oil with only fair inquiry for it, the falling off in the export demand, weakness in the nearby deliveries of refined oil and good support of the forward deliveries have been the principal features during the past week. Crude oil sales during the week have been less important, and dullness has reigned

in most quarters, which is only natural considering the large sales made the previous week. Considerable unsold April refined oil has been pressing on the market, and the weakness in April has dragged the May option down with it. July has weakened to some extent, whereas September has declined only ¼c. in face of a 1¼c. decline in April. The absence of export demand is responsible for the drop in the nearby deliveries, there being no buyers of the real oil and plenty of sellers. The strength in lard has naturally increased the confidence in the final outcome of the oil situation amongst the speculators and same is responsible for the good support given the September option.

We hardly look for much change in prices for a while to come. The general dullness is likely to continue, and fluctuations should be on a narrow scale. Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 o'clock to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 25c. bid and 25¼c. asked; May, 25¼c. bid and 26c. asked; July, 26¼c. bid and 26¾c. asked; September, 27¼c. bid and 27¾c. asked. We further quote:

Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 28c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 27½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 15s. 9d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 19½c.

## TRIESTE OIL TARIFF RAISED.

The new Austrian customs tariff, which will come into force on February 2, 1906, will raise the duty on cotton oil at Trieste from 8 kr. (\$1.60) to 40 kr. (\$5.70). This will greatly curtail the importation of cotton oil. The bulk of the oil is imported from the United States and some from Great Britain. Imports of cotton oil into Trieste in 1904 and 1903 were as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Barrels.	Barrels.	
United States	76,556	64,154
England	8,279	11,541
Egypt	1,117	800
Other countries	48	1,317

Trieste imported only 37,929 metric quintals of olive oil in 1904, as compared with 43,206 metric quintals in 1903, while the cottonseed oil importations, as above noted, increased from 77,812 barrels in 1903 to 86,000 barrels in 1904.

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# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.** The general market is firm and branded hides are closely sold up. No further sales of native steers have been reported since the transactions noted yesterday, which aggregated about 20,000. Last sales have established the market at 13c. for February and March native steers, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance over a week or so ago. Packers are still disinclined to offer April hides ahead. Last sales of February and March Texas were at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the three weights, and market firm at these prices. There are reports that  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. could be obtained for April heavy Texas, but packers are not offering to sell these until they have more of them on hand. The demand continues active for butt brands and Colorados. Sales of 5 cars of Missouri River March butt brands have been made at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. and also about 5 cars of Colorados at the same price, which cleans up all of the leading packers on these at all points. These ten cars of butt brands and Colorados were mostly bought by Western tanners. Branded cows of March salting have been closely cleaned up and all of the packers have declined to sell April branded cows ahead at  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. There are few native cows of heavy or light weights to be had and the market on both weights is strong at 12c. with some packers not offering at this price. Native bulls continue quiet and nominal at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for January, February and March salting together. One large packer has sold some Ft. Worth branded bulls at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., but another prominent packer would not sell these under  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.** The market continues strong and even more so since the purchases of buffs as reported yesterday by a sole leather tanner. It is learned that the six cars of buffs reported yesterday were all sold by one large dealer and though prices reported were  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c., other dealers say that not over  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. was secured. At any rate, the buff situation is strong with no lots offering at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. and if there were they would be quickly taken. It is reported that Kansas City dealers have turned down a bid there of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat for buffs. Dealers here have made offers outside for buffs on the basis of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. delivered here, but cannot get any large lots. Heavy cows are meeting with less inquiry than buffs and, in fact, are not so strong as the latter selection, though held steady at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy steers are firmer than they have been and none of these is obtainable now under  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected. Extreme cows are in good call and quotable at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. selected, according to lots. Bulls, 9c. and 8c.

**CALFSKINS.** There is no trading of account in either calfskins or kip. Stocks of both are increasing and the market on the whole shows an easy tone owing to the fact that buyers are not inclined to operate. The market on finished leather is dull and weak and this makes tanners refrain from paying the present high prices. Chicago city and choice outside city skins continue to be nominally held at 15c. and countries at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Choice kips are quoted at  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to 11c. Heavy

deacons continue in active demand, but outside buyers who have bid as high as  $\$1.02\frac{1}{2}$  are particular about selection at that price.

**SHEEPSKINS.** The market on packer shearlings continues strong at 60 to  $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. with some packers still asking as high as 70c. The demand has been unusually active for shearlings this season. Packers are still delivering wool pelts on previous orders and prices on these are nominal at  $\$1.70$  to  $\$1.80$  for sheep and  $\$1.30$  to  $\$1.60$  for lambs and light sheep. Country wool skins are also scarce and prime lots bring  $\$1.60$ .

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.** Some small sales are effected at unchanged prices including Central Americans at  $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Bogotas at 22c. for mountains.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.** The market is quiet owing to material advances being asked by local packers. One packer has 3 or 4 cars of late March native steers for which he is talking  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. and another packer who has 2 or 3 cars of these is not offering them. It is estimated that there are 7,000 to 8,000 butt brands and Colorados here unsold for which some packers ask  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. No April hides are being offered.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.** Few straight car lots of cows are being offered under  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat, but no sales have been reported here at this figure. The market on hides is firm, but calfskins continue easy and no sales of size can be made here except at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 5c. apiece less than asking rates. One car of country skins is offered at  $\$1.10$ ,  $\$1.40$  and  $\$1.65$  flat, but buyers want to purchase at these prices selected.

## A UNIQUE DIGESTER.

(Concluded from page 23.)

is turned on in the jacket and also live steam through the axial pipe. The action of live steam on the contents, combined with the heat from the steam in jacket, reduces the time of cooking to one-half the time required by the ordinary tank. In garbage the time is reduced two-thirds. All gases generated are conveyed to the condenser through the axial pipe at opposite end of tank.

During the cooking process the tank is rotated continuously or at intervals, as the material may require. When the material is cooked the blow-off pipe is closed, and the tank turned until the drain outlet will permit liquids to pass out. This outlet is connected to the pipe line and settling tank. The valve to the outlet is next opened and the retained pressure forces the liquid to the settling tank.

When all liquids above the tankage have been drawn off, the valve is closed and the tank rotated until the draw-off is on the bottom, when connection is again made with the settling tank. The steam is then turned into the tank above the contents through a blow-off pipe entering axially, and the necessary steam pressure is then applied, the valve at bottom opened and the remaining liquids are forced into settling tanks. After this operation, tankage can be washed by forcing boiling water into the tank through the blow-off

pipe and through the tankage by steam pressure, as already described.

The drying process commences by turning the steam into the jacket, rotating the tank and by using the vacuum connected with the blow-off pipe. When dried, the tankage is removed by opening the manholes and slowly revolving the tank.

The time required for the entire processes of cooking, pressing and drying the material will not, as a rule, exceed fourteen hours. When the highest obtainable percentage of grease is desired, the naptha process may be used, and it is said that it will be found to work perfectly with the Turner tank.

For lard or packinghouse products, the tank should be washed with soda or other cleansing solution before recharging. To clean the tank, rotate at highest speed for a few minutes and then dump the contents.

Its operation is continuous, without exposure of the material, thus making it absolutely odorless, and a perfect sanitary appliance. It combines three processes—cooking, pressing and drying the material. This makes it also a most economical machine. It requires no pressmen, no labor for feeding dryer, no press cloths and no racks. It does away with presses and dryers. All material, either animal, vegetable or mixed, goes in raw and is turned out dry and free from grease or oil, excepting the usual small percentage that would require chemical treatment to recover.

Mr. Turner has named this apparatus "Turner's Complete Process Tank," and by its use in the handling of dead animals, garbage or any animal or vegetable matter he claims it makes it possible to avoid all objectionable odors. During the process, from the start to finish, all vapors and gases are under perfect control and can be disposed of in a manner best suited to the apparatus existing in the plant where it will be used. It is said to be especially desirable in garbage reduction, where the value of the material is so small as to necessitate the adoption of the most economical devices to afford a margin of profit.

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer

Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

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That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

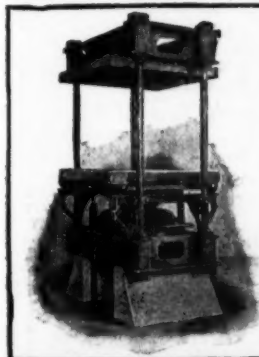
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Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.



## HYDRAULIC PRESSES

For Tankage, Fertilizer, Cracklings, Lard, Tallow and for every purpose where heavy pressure is required

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## CHICAGO SECTION



Has Chicago bit off more'n she can chew?

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$3,100 net to the buyer.

The Stock Exchange, Board of Trade and all banks closed April 4th, Election day.

The United Dressed Beef Company bought about 100 choice 1,463 lb. steers at \$6.35 this week.

At this time in 1899 hogs were selling at an average price of \$3.75; two years ago at \$7.30.

The packing in Chicago for March aggregated 485,000 hogs, 8,000 less than for the same period last year.

John M. Harlan, the man without any issue, entered a suicidal race. He might have known that already yet.

S. & S. bought this week upward of 60 head of Durham cattle from Ida Grove, Iowa, paying therefor \$6.40. These cattle averaged close to 1,050 lbs.

The trial of Thomas J. Connors comes up to-day. Mr. Connors is accused of influencing a witness in the beef inquiry now being conducted by the government.

That letter of the 16th ult., gentlemen, must be laying around somewhere. Why not answer it? May as well! Cost you nothing; worth something; and there you are.

Mr. Geo. G. Shannon, of Shannon Bros., live stock dealers, who died March 16, left an estate of \$220,000, of which \$180,000 was in realty and \$40,000 in personal property. No will has been found.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending April 1st, averaged 6½ cents per pound. The bulk of sales of cattle were at \$5.45, with the extreme range \$4.20 to \$6.40.

Jefferson E. Greer, the well-known and highly respected live stock commission man, died at his home on Saturday last of Bright's disease, from which he has suffered for several months.

Chas. A. Mallory, who is now with Greer, Mills & Company, in Omaha, was a visitor in Chicago last week. Mr. Mallory for a number of years wrote The National Provisioner's weekly live stock review, and always gave an interesting and valuable disertation.

According to the quoted authorities, the world's stocks of lard were as follows, with comparisons:

	Fairbanks. Tierces.	Hately. Tierces.	Anglo. Tierces.
April 1, 1905...	322,518	328,724	283,842
March 1, 1905...	332,450	338,264	306,622
April 1, 1904...	250,688	255,770	255,888
April 1, 1903...	128,231	160,000	154,569

Shipments of meats from Chicago for last week included about 174,000 pieces of hams, 105,000 pieces of shoulders and 177,000 pieces of sides. For the corresponding time last year the shipments were about 162,000 pieces of hams, 72,000 pieces of shoulders and 183,000 pieces of sides.

Mr. T. A. Carroll, special agent of the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, who conducted the beef inquiry investigation last summer, is here again concluding his work. Mr. Carroll made quite a number of friends during his sojourn here.

"Sandy" Meyers, head sheep buyer for the S. & S., who has been laid up for two months in consequence of injuries received by falling on an icy sidewalk at Omaha, made his re-appearance at the sheep house the other day, and received a warm welcome. He still looks a little the worse for wear, but expects to be thoroughly repaired before long.

A spiritualist sent out the following to a few of the chosen members of the Board of Trade: "In a spirit reading to-day the Lord

says He has decided not to let May wheat go to \$1.50 just yet, but will let it slide down to 90 cents by April 10, and then let it cavort around \$1.50 afterwards—and a whole lot more." The Lord must be getting up His nerve to butt in among those old seasoned bulls and bears.

From a North Dakota paper: "It is reported that one of the fastidious newly-married ladies of Harvey, N. D., kneads bread with her gloves on." Editorial comment: "The incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers to this 'Old Rag of Freedom' pay up before long he will need bread without a ——— thing on, and North Dakota is not a Garden of Eden, either, in the winter time."

The stockyards committee of the Chicago livestock exchange has unanimously passed the following resolution, and it is expected that the directors of the exchange will take favorable action on this resolution in the near future: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the stockyards committee of the Chicago livestock exchange that a scale should be established on which to weigh crippled hogs and that the board of directors of this exchange be requested to arrange for same and also to provide for the transportation of all crippled hogs from the chutes where unloaded to the said scales, such expense of transportation to be defrayed from the hog inspection fund."

The stockyards committee of the exchange consists of Everett C. Brown, chairman; James M. Doud, E. R. Johns, H. Benedict, G. A. Gil, E. F. Keefer and Segel Hess. Chairman Brown says many country shippers are dissatisfied with the weights furnished by the local slaughtering concerns and the committee thought that if the stockyards company would establish a scales the weighing would be absolutely impartial and nullify all criticism. He says the practice of gathering up cripples in this manner is in vogue in several of the Eastern markets and is giving perfect satisfaction.

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**SEE PAGE  
48 FOR  
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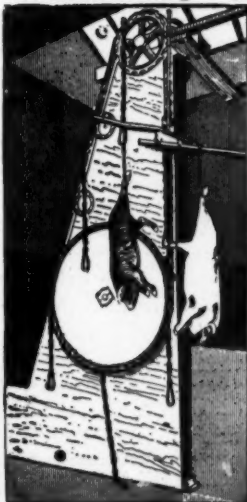
## AUSTRALIAN SHEEP EXPORTS.

The export of sheep and lambs in a frozen condition is now one of the most promising industries of the State of Victoria, Australia, according to Consul Bray's report. For two years past exporters have been clamoring for lambs, not only for London, but for Africa, the Philippines, the East and Mediterranean ports. The prices offered have tempted farmers within easy reach of railways to breed lambs especially for export. Even ranchers are devoting more care to selection of breeds to meet export meat purposes as well as wool requirements.

It is generally admitted that the cross between the Shropshire ram and the half-breed Lincoln ewe is the best lamb for meat purposes, and would sell well on an average for about \$3.65 to \$4.86. If the export trade goes on uninterruptedly the Shropshire, as a meat animal, will be profitable, and it will pay producers to breed for export purposes. This season prices have run about as follows: Merino-Lincoln cross, \$3.40; Merino-Shropshire cross, \$3.89; Comebacks, \$3.16; Shropshires, only a small quantity offering, \$4.85. The number of lambs exported during the month of November, 1904, exceeds that of any month in any previous year.

## FOUND ADULTERATED PIES.

Chicago eats acres of pies. This large pie trade shows that Chicago is thoroughly American. The Chicago pie designer proves himself to be up-to-date in that he has been accused of "faking" or adulterating his pies. Nearly 100 lunch counters in Chicago have been reported as selling adulterated pies, which may so affect the digestion of the stock exchange and 'Change alley crowd as to throw the whole market into a fit of indigestion or panic on the first call of the pie at the gastronomic pot. Public sentiment is for genuine pie, and the fakirs out along the lake front are likely to get into trouble. The fire eater doesn't so much shy at thick pastry walls as he does at a bogus interior. Chicago is making war on the adulterated pie man, and a change is demanded.

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CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.  
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## MARCH LIVESTOCK REPORTS.

Following are the official reports of receipts and shipments of livestock at the principal centers, and the slaughter of animals at those points, for the month of March, 1905, and for the year to date, as compared with similar periods of 1904:

## Chicago.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	266,748	31,263	676,581	846,203
March, 1904.....	261,076	24,112	612,141	374,680
Jan.-Mch., 1905.....	843,798	65,216	2,334,062	993,997
Jan.-Mch., 1904.....	820,080	50,001	2,327,849	1,162,218

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	130,925	1,222	234,081	108,378
March, 1904.....	117,442	885	236,375	103,897
Jan.-Mch., 1905.....	382,190	4,617	636,992	231,276
Jan.-Mch., 1904.....	336,443	2,551	576,440	290,776

## Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	135,823	30,041	442,500	237,885
March, 1904.....	143,634	23,227	375,706	270,783
Jan.-Mch., 1905.....	461,638	60,599	1,697,070	762,721
Jan.-Mch., 1904.....	453,637	47,450	1,751,403	901,442

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 211 lbs.; March, 1904, 206 lbs.

## Kansas City.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	125,922	5,900	199,204	98,380
March, 1904.....	140,073	4,720	152,119	96,990
Jan.-March, 1905.....	364,945	15,862	654,826	336,334
Jan.-March, 1904.....	440,080	16,431	546,505	268,113

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	59,618	2,048	3,323	23,286
March, 1904.....	61,164	2,074	7,782	15,871
Jan.-March, 1905.....	148,968	5,108	25,334	71,413
Jan.-March, 1904.....	203,952	4,933	12,151	32,816

## Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	67,565	3,107	195,905	78,582
March, 1904.....	73,978	2,544	145,146	83,993
Jan.-March, 1905.....	215,977	10,754	639,492	294,921
Jan.-March, 1904.....	236,728	11,778	534,354	235,297

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 215 lbs.; March, 1904, 216 lbs.

## Omaha.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	76,760	216,012	155,171	
March, 1904.....	65,109	198,337	163,453	
January-March, 1905.....	203,289	606,132	412,515	
January-March, 1904.....	237,683	604,822	467,808	

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	21,273	13,039	58,083	
March, 1904.....	22,157	13,208	48,598	
January-March, 1905.....	57,905	18,066	139,038	
January-March, 1904.....	63,106	14,332	130,850	

## Consumed at Omaha.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	53,222	202,406	96,367	
March, 1904.....	67,969	184,717	118,671	
January-March, 1905.....	145,384	577,466	273,477	
January-March, 1904.....	174,677	590,490	336,968	

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 239 lbs.; March, 1904, 235 lbs.

## St. Joseph.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	36,876	2,250	152,922	114,436
March, 1904.....	42,908	2,133	124,274	107,535
Jan.-March, 1905.....	99,265	5,670	498,584	266,586
Jan.-March, 1904.....	124,043	6,205	430,090	202,756

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	13,928	933	2,418	31,157
March, 1904.....	14,080	1,006	1,345	41,643
Jan.-March, 1905.....	31,984	1,617	5,212	57,069
Jan.-March, 1904.....	45,261	2,472	4,252	56,496

## Consumed at St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	21,927	1,132	150,098	85,122
March, 1904.....	24,742	1,075	123,188	66,396
Jan.-March, 1905.....	67,281	4,063	493,372	269,547
Jan.-March, 1904.....	78,782	3,733	425,838	146,260

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 229 lbs.; March, 1904, 234 lbs.

## Sioux City.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	38,543	397	94,768	2,072
March, 1904.....	24,880	211	80,144	1,892
Jan.-March, 1905.....	97,610	779	342,686	4,191
Jan.-March, 1904.....	71,085	624	291,991	4,592

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	20,910	52	9,597	33
March, 1904.....	18,670	34	45,345	1,085
Jan.-March, 1905.....	58,514	191	58,941	2,007
Jan.-March, 1904.....	55,430	132	187,506	3,812

EXPANDED METAL  
LOCKERS  
Sheet Steel Material Closets  
MERRITT & CO., 1809 Ridge Ave.  
PHILADELPHIA

## Consumed at Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	15,413	291	85,133	1,484
March, 1904.....	4,466	173	37,173	556
Jan.-March, 1905.....	41,193	588	236,745	2,184
Jan.-March, 1904.....	15,615	482	134,455	780

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 228 lbs.; March, 1904, 230 lbs.

## St. Paul.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	26,805	4,242	81,434	20,268
March, 1904.....	13,439	2,681	78,356	39,002
January-March, 1905.....	63,516	—	269,272	177,761
January-March, 1904.....	40,538	—	297,521	237,804

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	16,408	2,011	420	24,582
March, 1904.....	8,348	955	4,004	32,652
January-March, 1905.....	35,052	—	12,704	108,697
January-March, 1904.....	21,196	—	23,787	177,307

## Consumed at St. Paul.\*

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	10,325	2,005	81,038	13,181
March, 1904.....	4,953	—	74,310	11,615
January-March, 1905.....	24,855	4,506	254,997	46,297
January-March, 1904.....	—	—	—	—

Average weight of hogs: March, 1905, 201 lbs.; March, 1904, 200 lbs.

\*Includes city and Duluth butchers.

## Denver.

## Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	15,009	20,332	10,516	
March, 1904.....	7,253	18,032	8,159	
January-March, 1905.....	45,081	62,563	88,070	
January-March, 1904.....	32,148	58,578	35,021	

## Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	11,206	309	3,869	
March, 1904.....	4,769	144	1,778	
January-March, 1905.....	32,077	1,742	71,715	
January-March, 1904.....	21,944	982	16,501	

## Consumed at Denver.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1905.....	3,529	20,023	6,657	
March, 1904.....	2,689	17,888	6,381	
January-March, 1905.....	11,275	60,821	17,257	
January-March, 1904.....	9,504	57,596	18,520	

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48EMERGENCY  
PIPE CLAMP

Quickly put on Condensers, Steam, Brine or Ammonia Pipe. Strong as any part of pipe. May last for years.

## SAVES EXPENSIVE REPAIR WORK

Stops Disastrous Leaks Immediately. Screws up tight on pipe without breaking. All sizes up to 6-inch; packing included.

Prices and particulars upon request.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.  
20-32 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, April 5.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave, 9½; 12@14 ave, 8½; 14@16 ave, 8½; 18@20 ave, 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave, 6½; 6@8 ave, 5½; 8@10 ave, 5½; 10@12 ave, 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave, 6½; 12@14 ave, 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave, 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave, 9½; 10@12 ave, 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave, 9; 10@12 ave, 8½; 12@14 ave, 8½; 14@16 ave, 8½; 18@20 ave, 8½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave, 8½; 12@14 ave, 8½; 14@16 ave, 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave, 9½; 18@20 ave, 9½; 20@22 ave, 9½; 22@24 ave, 9½; 24@26 ave, 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave, 5½; 6@7 ave, 5½; 6@8 ave, 5½; 7@9 ave, 5½; 8@10 ave, 5½; 10@12 ave, 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave, 6½; 10@12 ave, 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave, 9½; 8@10 ave, 9; 10@12 ave, 8½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
July	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.97	7.00	6.97	6.97
July	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.75	12.75	12.70	12.70
July	12.90	12.90	12.87	12.90

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.12	7.20	7.12	7.20
July	7.27	7.35	7.27	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.02
July	7.17	7.25	7.17	7.25
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.67	12.80	12.67	12.80
July	12.87	13.00	12.87	12.94

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905.

Election Day.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.22	7.27	7.22	7.27
July	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.10	7.17	7.07	7.17
July	7.32	7.40	7.30	7.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.85	12.97	12.85	12.95
July	13.02	13.17	13.02	13.17

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25
July	7.47	7.47	7.42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.10
July	7.40	7.40	7.32	7.32
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.97	13.00	12.82	12.82
July	13.20	13.22	13.05	13.05

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.27
July	7.42	7.47	7.40	7.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.10	7.15	7.07	7.15
July	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.82	12.90	12.80	12.90
July	13.05	13.15	13.05	13.15

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48

## Vaporised Fuller's Earth

Sulphur which injures Oils has been  
Extracted by New Process

HY. NEWSON GARRETT, C. E.

Sydney Place, Bath, England

Finest Fuller's Earth in the World. Boiled 100  
Mesh, Uniform, Economical  
NO AGENTS

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Mar. 27	21,593	443	40,397	28,483
Tuesday, Mar. 28	4,767	5,675	23,925	18,064
Wednesday, Mar. 29	15,431	1,523	33,277	20,137
Thursday, Mar. 30	6,198	1,677	29,250	15,597
Friday, Mar. 31	2,584	206	16,748	8,595
Saturday, April 1	171	25	10,346	1,990
Total last week	50,744	9,509	153,943	92,486
Total previous week	56,422	8,261	133,205	74,293
Cor. week 1904	59,396	8,101	186,793	79,335
Cor. week 1903	61,392	7,454	115,407	64,551

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Mar. 27	6,813	8	12,172	8,296
Tuesday, Mar. 28	2,881	2	9,724	6,411
Wednesday, Mar. 29	6,974	97	9,099	6,390
Thursday, Mar. 30	5,453	25	10,251	5,262
Friday, Mar. 31	2,741	147	8,276	3,205
Saturday, April 1	195	—	6,496	885
Total last week	25,057	279	53,018	30,416
Total previous week	29,904	158	46,257	18,544
Cor. week 1904	24,514	234	59,583	18,633
Cor. week 1903	25,255	253	21,976	8,807

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets  
for week ending April 1, 1905.....397,000  
Week ago.....398,000  
Year ago.....441,000  
Two years ago.....319,000  
Total receipts for year to date, 6,540,000, against  
6,322,000 year ago, 5,520,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 1, 1905	122,500	311,800	183,200
Week ago	135,900	320,400	149,100
Year ago	137,400	379,600	167,000
Two years ago	131,500	253,800	139,300

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending April 1 as follows:

Armour & Co.	28,000
Anglo-American	12,500
Continental	4,200
Swift & Co.	18,400
Hammond & Co.	4,700
Morris & Co.	7,800
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	1,500
S. & S.	10,200
H. Boone & Co.	2,000
Robert & Oak	1,900
Other packers	15,000
Total	106,800
Left over	5,000
Week ago	95,200
Year ago	134,800
Two years ago	100,200

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending April 1, 1905	\$5.34
Previous week	5.37
Year ago	5.36
Two years ago	7.30
Three years ago	6.71
Estimated receipts of livestock week ending April 8:	
Cattle	65,000
Hogs	140,000
Sheep	80,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending April 1	\$5.45
Previous week	5.20
Year ago	4.80
Two years ago	4.85

## CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers	\$6.00@6.35
Fair to choice shipping steers	5.35@5.75
Plain to medium steers	4.75@5.25
Inferior to common steers	3.75@4.65
Good to fancy cows and heifers	4.20@5.00
Fair to good cows and heifers	3.25@4.00
Fair to choice feeders	4.00@5.10
Fair to choice stockers	3.00@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows	2.40@3.25
Common to good canning cows	1.50@2.35
Bulls, poor to choice	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to fair	3.50@5.50
Calves, common to fancy	5.75@7.00

## HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping	\$5.25@5.40
Fair to choice butcher weights	5.30@5.45
Medium to fair heavy packing	5.50@5.35
Fair to good heavy mixed	5.25@5.40
Light mixed	5.20@5.40
Good to choice 200 to 225-lb. weights	5.30@5.45
Fair to choice pigs, 65 to 140-lb. weights	4.35@5.20

## SHEEP.

Choice to fancy wethers	\$5.70@6.30
Medium to good wethers	5.20@5.65
Fair to fancy ewes	5.00@6.00
Culls, bucks and tail-end stock	3.00@4.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@7.10
Choice to prime native lambs	7.00@7.85
Medium to good native lambs	5.75@6.50
Fed Western lambs	6.00@7.55
Feeding lambs	6.00@7.50
Clipped lambs	6.00@6.50
Clipped yearlings	5.25@6.00
Clipped wethers	5.00@5.50
Clipped ewes	4.75@5.40

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks	18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks	22	@25
Native Pot Roasts	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle	10	@15
Beef Stew	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native	8	@10
Corned Ribs	5	@12½
Round Steaks	10	@12½
Round Roasts	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks	10	@13½
Shoulder Roasts	10	@13½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	7	@13½
Roiled Roast	10	@13½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters	10
Fore Quarters	12½
Legs	10
Stew	6
Shoulders	10
Chops, Rib and Loin	22

## Mutton.

Legs	14
Stew	4
Shoulders	8
Hind Quarters	12½
Fore Quarters	9
Rib and Loin Chops	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin	11
Pork Chops	12½
Pork Tenderloins	25
Pork Butts	9
Spare Ribs	9
Blades	6
Hocks	7
Pigs' Heads	5
Leaf Lard	9

## Veal.

Hind Quarters	12½
Fore Quarters	10
Legs	16
Breasts	10½
Shoulders	10
Cutlets	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	3	@ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow	1½	@ 2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	—	@ 85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys	13	@13½
Chickens	—	@13
Roosters	—	@ 7
Springs	13	@13½
Ducks	12	@13
Geese	11	@11½

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys	—	@19
Chickens	13	@13½
Springs	13	@14
Ducks	—	@14
Geese	—	@11
Capons	—	@12½

## Veal.

Choice	8½	@ 9½
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs.	7	@ 8
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs.	5	@ 6½
Small, 50 to 60 lbs.	4	@ 5
Coarse, small to heavy	4	@ 4½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints	—	@20½
Creamery, Extras	—	@28½
Creamery, Firsts	—	@26
Creamery, Seconds	—	@24
Dairies, Choice	—	@20
Dairies, Firsts	—	@22
Dairies, Ladies	15	@16
Dairies, Packing stock	—	@20
Renovated	—	@25

## Eggs.

Extras	18	@18½
Prime firsts	—	@17
Firsts	—	@16½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.	—	@15½
Seconds	—	@14



## MARKET PRICES

## (CHICAGO.)

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.  
Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6	@ 6 1/4
Native Cows	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Western Steers	6 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Heifers, Medium	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c.	over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c.	under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	6	@ 6 1/4
Cow Chunks	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Boneless Chunks	5	@ 5
Medium Plates	6	@ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Cow Rounds	6	@ 6 1/4
Steer Rounds	7	@ 7 1/4
Cow Loins, Common	8	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	9	@ 9
Cow Loins, Good	10 1/2	@ 11
Steer Loins, Light	11 1/2	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	12	@ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	12 1/2	@ 13 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	12 1/2	@ 13
Strip Loins	7	@ 7
Shoulder Butts	9	@ 9
Shoulder Clods	6	@ 6
Rolls	10	@ 10
Rump Butts	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Trimnings	4	@ 4
Shank	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9	@ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	11	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12	@ 12
Loin Ends, steer-native	10	@ 10
Loin Ends, cow	7	@ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	6	@ 6
Flank Steak	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Livers	3	@ 3
Hearts	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads	18	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	4	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4	@ 4
Kidneys, each	4	@ 4
Brains	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6	@ 6
Light Carcass	7	@ 7
Medium Carcass	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Good Carcass	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	11 1/2	@ 12
Medium Racks	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Good Racks	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Sweetbreads	40	@ 40
Pickles	20	@ 20
Heads, each	10	@ 10

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	11 1/2	@ 12
Saddles Caul	11	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Caul Lamb Racks	8	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9	@ 9
Lamb Pries, per pair	10	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8	@ 8 1/4
Good Sheep	9	@ 9 1/4
Medium Saddles	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Good Saddles	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	7	@ 7
Good Racks	8	@ 8
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2	@ 5
Mutton Loins	10	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5	@ 5

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7	@ 7
Pork Loins	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Leaf Lard	7	@ 7
Tenderloins	20	@ 20
Spare Ribs	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Butts	8	@ 8
Hocks	5	@ 5
Trimnings	5	@ 5
Tails	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Snouts	3	@ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3	@ 3
Blade Bones	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Hog Plucks	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	1 1/2	@ 1 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2	@ 2
Pork Tongues	10	@ 10
Slop Bones	4	@ 4
Tail Bones	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Brains	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Backfat	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Hams	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Celars	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Shoulders	7	@ 7
Bellies	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5	@ 5
Choice Bologna	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Viennas	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Frankfurters	5	@ 5
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5	@ 5
Tongue	8	@ 8
White Tongue	8	@ 8
Mince Ham	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Prepared Ham	9	@ 9
New England Ham	10	@ 10
Compressed Ham	9	@ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9	@ 9
Berliner Ham	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Boneless Ham	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Oxford Ham	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Polish Sausage	6	@ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6	@ 6
Smoked Pork	6	@ 6
Veal Ham	6	@ 6
Farm Sausage	11	@ 11
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	6	@ 6
Pork Sausage, short link	6	@ 6
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Ham Bologna	7	@ 7
Special Compressed Ham	8	@ 8
Boston Roll	8	@ 8
Cubana Sausage	8	@ 8

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	16	@ 16
German Salami, New Dry	14	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	11	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	12	@ 12
Farmer, New	17	@ 17
Darles, H. C., New	17	@ 17
Italian Salami, New	14	@ 14
Monarque Cervelat	14	@ 14

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75	@ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25	@ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75	@ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25	@ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25	@ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75	@ 3.75

## Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8	@ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Blood Sausage	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Head Cheese	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Bologna	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Vienna	8	@ 8

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00	@ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50	@ 4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	@ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00	@ 11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00	@ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	55.00	@ 55.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	1.25	@ 1.25
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.80	@ 2.80
4 lb., 1 dos. to case	4.80	@ 4.80
6 lb., 1 dos. to case	8.00	@ 8.00
14 lb., 1/2 dos. to case	18.00	@ 18.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	2.25	@ 2.25
2 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55	@ 3.55
4 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50	@ 6.50
8 os. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60	@ 11.60
6 os. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00	@ 22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	11.75	@ 11.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.00	@ 10.00
Plate Beef	9.00	@ 9.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00	@ 9.00
Beef Hams	18.50	@ 18.50
Rump Butts	9.00	@ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	12.00	@ 12.00
Clear Fat Backs	12.75	@ 12.75
Family Back Pork	14.00	@ 14.00
Bean Pork	10.25	@ 10.25

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Lard, substitute, tierces	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Lard compounds	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Barrels	over 100	@ over 100
Half barrels	1/4 c. over 100	@ 1/4 c. over 100
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over 100	@ 1/4 c. to 1 c. over 100
Cooking oil, per gal.	32c.	@ 32c.

## BUTTERINE.

No. 1, natural color	10	@ 10
No. 2, natural color	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
No. 3, natural color	12	@ 12
No. 4, natural color	13	@ 13
No. 5, natural color	14	@ 14
No. 6, natural color	15	@ 15

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Fat Backs	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Regular Plates	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Short Clears	7	@ 7

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hams, 14 lbs. average	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Skinned Hams	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4

Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	7	@ 7
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@5 ave.	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	14	@ 14
Smoked Boiled Hams	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Boiled Picnic Hams	10	@ 10
Cooked Loin Rolls	18	@ 18

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	12	@ 12
Rounds, per set	12	@ 12
Middles, per set	40	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25@26	@ 25@26
Hog casings, free of salt	48	@ 48
Hog middles	12	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	12	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium, each	4	@ 4
Hog bungs, primes	4	@ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	2	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	80	@ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	50@55	@ 50@55
Imported sheep casings, narrow	50@55	@ 50@55
Beef weasands, No. 1	5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	4	@ 4
Hog stomachs, each	4	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	24.55	@ 24.55
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	@ 2.40
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.20	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.10	@ 2.10
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.10	@ 2.10
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05	@ 2.05
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00@10c.	@ 2.00@10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	16.00	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.		@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., average	275.00	@ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00	@ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00	@ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00	@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 38@40 lbs. average ton	45.00	@ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38@40 lbs. average ton	45.00	@ 45.00
Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs. average ton	55.00	@ 55.00
Long high bones, 90@95 lbs. average ton	55.00	@ 55.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	30.00	@ 30.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.15	@ 7.15
Prime steam, loose	6.75	@ 6.75
Neutral	8.00@8.00 1/2	@ 8.00@8.00 1/2
Compound	5.50	@ 5.50
Leaf	6.75	@ 6.75

## STEARINES.

Lard	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Oleo, prime	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Oleo No. 2	8	@ 8
Mutton	8	@ 8
Tallow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2@4 1/2	@ 4 1/2@4 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tes.	57	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4@9 1/4	@ 9 1/4@9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Oleo, stock	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55	@ 55
Tallow, prime, tierces	48	@ 48

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2@6 1/2	@ 5 1/2@6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2@6 1/2	@ 5 1/2@6 1/2
Choice country	4 1/2@5	@ 4 1/2@5
Packers' prime	5 1/2@5 1/2	@ 5 1/2@5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	3 1/2@3 1/2	@ 3 1/2@3 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2@3 1/2	@ 3 1/2@3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2@4 1/2	@ 4 1/2@4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5	@ 5 1/4
White "B"	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Bone	4	@ 4 1/4
House	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	24	@ 24
P. S. Y., soap grade	23 1/2@23 1/2	@ 23 1/2@23 1/2
Soap bbbs., concn., 63@65% P. A.	2	@ 2
Soap stock, bbbs., reg. 50% P. A.	85	@ 85

## COOPERAGE.

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.45@56.20
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.05@ 5.85
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@ 5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@ 4.45
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@ 5.80

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.50
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.40
Live lambs, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.50
Live lambs, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@ 5.75
Live sheep, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 6.50
Live sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	\$6.10
Hogs, medium.....	6.25
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.25@ 6.35
Pigs.....	6.40
Roughs.....	5.10@ 5.40

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8½
Common to fair, native.....	8½

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½
Choice native, light.....	8½
Native, com. to fair.....	8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½
Choice Western, light.....	8
Common to fair, Texas.....	7½@ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	7½
Common to fair heifers.....	7
Choice cows.....	7½
Common to fair cows.....	7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	8
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10@11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8@10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8½@8½
Hogs, heavy.....	7½@7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7½@7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½@7½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13
Spring lambs, good.....	12½
Spring lambs, culls.....	11
Sheep, choice.....	9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8½@ 9
Sheep, culls.....	8

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lb. average.....	10½@10½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. average.....	10@10½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10@10½
California hams, smoked, light.....	7@ 7½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7@ 7½
Smoked shoulders.....	7½@ 7½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9½@11
Smoked bacon (rib la).....	9½@10½
Dried beef sets.....	13@13½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18½@18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8@ 8½

## BONES, HOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, av 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	45.00@ 45.00

Hoofs, per ton.....	15.00@ 25.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65@75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40@50c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tes. or bbla, per lb, f. o. s.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. s.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	8½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	43
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000 No. 1's.....	5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3½@ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18	19½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	—
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	9	11
Cloves.....	13	16
Mace.....	45	50

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4½
Crystals.....	4½@ 5½
Powdered.....	5@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$ 20
No. 2 skins.....	18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 1, 12½-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.80
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.80
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	1.13
Branded kips.....	1.80
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.12
Ticky kips.....	1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.80
No. 3 skins.....	1.15

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	20
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	19
Western, poor.....	17
Chickens—Phila., 9@10 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	21
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	16@18
Pa., 7@8 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	17
Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	14@15
Western, coarse and staggy.....	10@12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	14
Western, scalded, medium size.....	14
Western, mixed weights.....	13@13½
Southern & Southw'n, medium size.....	14
Southern & Southw'n, mixed weights.....	13@13½
Western & Southw'n fowls & chickens, poor to fair.....	10
Old cocks, per lb.....	10@10½
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.25@
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.75

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Toms, No. 1, per lb.....	22
Hens, No. 1, per lb.....	21
No. 2, per lb.....	18
Old toms, per lb.....	19
Old hens, per lb.....	19
Capons—Choice, large, per lb.....	20
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1, per lb.....	20
Scalded, No. 1, per lb.....	18
Chickens—Roasting soft-meat, per lb.....	17
Roasting, average No. 1.....	15
Medium grades, per lb.....	13
Fowls—No. 1, per lb.....	9
No. 2, per lb.....	10
Old roosters, per lb.....	10
Ducks—No. 1, per lb.....	15
Geese—No. 1, per lb.....	12

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby and Western, per lb.....	12
Fowls—Per lb.....	15½
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	10
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	16
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	70
Southern, average per pair.....	80
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.37@1.50
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.25@1.37
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	25

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.25
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	11.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00
Tankage, 8 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	29.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00
Aniline, per unit, Del. New York.....	2.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.25
Sulphate-ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.80
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	2.25
The same, dried.....	2.75
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80
Double muriate salt (46@48 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.00
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.F.....	80



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 5, 1905.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 42,688, against 41,791 same period last week and 41,965 corresponding time 1904. Shipments this week decreased 1,000. The daily receipts were: Monday, 25,747; Tuesday, 4,941; Wednesday (estimated), 12,000. The buying side of the market has been disappointed with receipts and sellers have forced prices up fully 25c.; sales in some instances show 50c. advance over last week. Top cattle Monday sold at \$6.40, which at that time was the highest of the season, tops to-day \$6.75 for two loads of Herefords averaging 1,508. Part of these were branded Western, fattened in Central Illinois. More than half of the steer cattle on to-day's market sold above \$5.50, including a big string of medium cattle at \$5.75@6.25. It didn't take anything extra to bring \$6 to-day. Butcher stock is 25c. higher this week, except canners and cutters. Stockers and feeders have been advanced to a point where the country cattle feeder is balking at them. Good to choice strong weight feeders are quotable at \$4.60@5; medium kinds, \$4.10@4.50. The future outlook of the market continues good and our predictions for \$7 cattle seem likely to be realized at an early date.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 69,529, as compared with 97,599 the same period last week. The supply in this branch of the trade has been a disappointment to buyers, and prices have advanced 25c. per cwt. since a week ago; tops to-day, \$5.65, against \$5.40 last Wednesday. The bulk of the mixed packing hogs to-day sold from \$5.50@5.55; medium and butcher weights largely \$5.52½@5.57½; good heavy packers, \$5.60; selected packers and shippers, \$5.60@5.65; light hogs largely \$5.40@5.50. The hog market seems to be on a good footing.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep the first three days this week, 60,787, against 60,704 same period last week. Sheep have declined 10@20c., and lambs are weak to 10c. lower than last Wednesday; top lambs to-day, \$7.75; bulk, \$6.50@7.65; sheep sold from \$4.90@5.90; tops at \$6.10. Choice export wethers, \$5.30@5.40; shorn yearlings, \$5.20@5.80; choice shorn export ewes \$5@5.25; shorn Western wethers, \$4.85@5.50. Woolled stock is selling at a premium of 75c.@\$1 over shorn.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, April 7, 1905.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 30,200; last week, 30,500; same week last year, 28,500. The cattle market has advanced rapidly this week; beef steers, 50@75c. higher; cows and heifers, 30@50c.; bulls, 10@25c.; stockers and feeders, 15@30c.; quarantine cattle, 50@60c. higher. Top prices for beef steers advanced 15c. each day after Monday till to-day, standing at \$6.45. Bulk of steers bring above \$5.50. Proportion of beef steers is large, but mostly of weights below 1,300 pounds. Straight loads of heifers up to \$5.40; heavy cows, \$5. Bulk of cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.75. Veals steady; best, \$6.25. Quarantine steers, \$4.75@5.60.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 42,700; last week, 43,200; same week last year, 40,700. Smaller receipts have raised hog prices 10@15c. this week. Medium weights sell closer to the top price than heretofore. Prices are steadily gaining, but the market has none of the features of a boom. Packers are paying the prices under protest. The top to-day was \$5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.25@5.40. Weights below 200, up to \$5.35; pigs, \$4.20@5.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 22,100; last week, 25,100; same week last year, 17,000. Light receipts here, with an effort to get steady prices in the face of big receipts and

lower prices elsewhere, have made a slow market this week. The net result is not much change in prices. Bulk of receipts are lambs and yearlings. Market on wethers and ewes was not fully tested, and the general quality of everything is only medium; best lambs bring \$7.40; yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$5.90; ewes, \$4.65; clipped stuff, 75c.@\$1 below these.

**HIDES** are a shade higher. Green salted, 9c.; side brands, over 40 lbs., 8½c.; bulls and stags, 7½c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 5c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	3,023	12,666	4,658
Cudahy .....	2,482	6,323	1,095
Fowler .....	1,023	.....	1,253
Morris .....	2,954	6,402	3,093
Ruddy .....	547	.....	775
Schwarzschild .....	3,553	6,702	2,604
Swift .....	2,201	9,377	4,043

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, April 4, 1905.

There was a steady advance in cattle last week, amounting to about 25@35c., and under the influence of very moderate supplies and an active demand both from local dressed beef men and Eastern buyers, the market has not only held up well this week but there has been a further advance of 10@15c. on all decent offerings. To-day a bunch of choice 1,527-pound beefs brought \$5.90 so that the \$6.00 mark is in sight and unless there is a very material increase in receipts prices will advance still further. As it is the good 1,200 to 1,400-pound beefs are selling largely at \$5.10@5.50 with common to fair grades around \$4.50@5.00. Packers report a healthy demand for the meat at present, but just at this season of the year the demand is usually more or less uncertain, particularly if there is an advance in the price of meat commensurate with the advance in the price of cattle on the hoof. Cows and heifers have shown fully as much improvement as beef steers and prices are 50@75c. higher than they were a week or ten days ago. Poor to prime cows and heifers sell at a range of \$2.00@4.85 with the bulk of the trading around \$3.25@4.00. The higher prices for fat cattle have naturally stimulated the feeder trade somewhat, although there has been no radical advance in quotations. The demand continues very good and most of the time exceeds the supply, the volume of business aggregating pretty much the same as at this time last year. Good to choice feeders sell at \$4.25@5.00 with fair to good grades at \$3.75@4.25 and the poor to fair grades and odds and ends around \$2.75@3.65 and from that down. Quite a few bay-fed Western range cattle have been coming lately and they have met with a vigorous demand and a ready sale at strong figures, most of them going to the feeder buyers. Good to choice 900 to 1,250-pound steers are selling at \$4.40@5.00, with the common to fair grades at \$3.50@4.25.

Prices for hogs, too, are about the highest of the year with the receipts falling far below expectations. The general quality of the offerings is very good as a rule and both local packers and Eastern buyers seem to want the hogs, although there is considerable complaint that prices for hogs are away out of line with provisions. Weight does not seem to cut so very much figure with buyers and although the heavy and butcher grades have a shade the best of it, the good light weights are selling well up toward the top. The range of prices is seldom very wide and the bulk of the hogs are selling about on a par with Eastern points. To-day there were only about 6,000 hogs here and they sold a shade to 5c. higher than Monday. The range was narrow, from \$5.15 to \$5.25, and the bulk of the sales at \$5.20 as against \$5.15 a week ago.

In the sheep market there has been very little change for some time past, the general tone being strong and receipts quite a little smaller than at this time last year. There has been a well sustained demand from all the local packers and prices have ruled strong for all desirable offerings. A good many half fat sheep and lambs are coming and they sell better to the feeder buyers than to the packers, the demand for feeders being unusually brisk for this season of the year. Choice fat lambs are selling up to \$7.50, yearlings bring as high as \$6.80, wethers \$5.90, and ewes \$5.60.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 4, 1905.

A continually advancing market and great activity in buying has characterized the beef steer market for the past week. The demand has been good for the good to choice export and shipping grades as well as the good light and medium weight butcher steers, and these grades generally show an advance of 25 to 40c. as compared with a week ago; good heavy export and shipping kinds weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds are selling at 5.65 to 6.00, while desirable grades weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds are selling from 5.00 to 5.50; the kinds selling at 4.50 to 4.90 are the same grades that were selling at 4.25 to 4.65 a week ago. Supplies have been totally inadequate to meet the packing demand and many more could have been sold to the advantage of the shipper; choice to fancy cows and heifers have been conspicuous by their absence and there has only been a very small proportion of good killers in the offerings; these grades are now 15 to 25c. higher than a week ago and in excellent demand, but canning stock is of rather slow sale at last week's prices. Good fat heavy bulls are fully 25c. higher and the bologne varieties show but little strength; veals are unchanged at 2.50 to \$6.00 for common to choice. Regardless of the advance in beef steers, the stocker and feeder market showed 10 to 20c. decline, which applied to practically all classes of steer stock. Regular dealers have a large number of high grade young stock and desirable feeders on hand and in view of the advancing market on beef steers they should look very attractive to the country at the lower range of prices. Thin stock cows and stock bulls are in great demand on country account and the large number of orders for this class of stock remain unfilled for lack of supplies.

The hog trade shows little variation from a week ago, prices fluctuating narrowly from day to day with a higher tendency, range to-day being 5.15 to 5.35 with the bulk at 5.22½ to 5.30; while there are a great many of the traders talking \$6.00 hogs for the future, more conservative believe that there is nothing in conditions to warrant any permanent increase in values and are advising their customers to ship everything as soon as ready. Although prices in South St. Joseph are relatively higher than competing points, supplies are far from being sufficient to meet the requirements of the packers.

The record of the sheep and lamb market was broken again to-day by the arrival of

### PREMIUM SCALES OF THE WORLD

FOR HAY, GRAIN, STOCK, COAL, ETC.  
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Official Stock Scales at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.  
at Omaha, 1896-1899, and all Thoroughbred Stock Shows.  
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15,044 head as against 13,405 for last Tuesday, which was the previous high mark. Supplies to-day were only moderate and generally of good quality. The demand was very keen for all offerings and the nominal loss of yesterday was fully regained, choice weighty lambs again sold at 7.40 to 7.50 with choice to light kinds at 7.00 to 7.35. Yearlings, fat wethers and ewes are meeting with a very strong demand owing to their scarcity; choice yearlings sold at \$6.20 up to 6.90, wethers at 6.00 and ewes at 5.65. There is some inquiry for stock sheep, but very few are arriving at this time.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 3, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,308	—	1,723	7,454	12,058
Sixtieth st.....	1,957	95	5,289	8,002	—
Fortieth st.....	—	—	—	—	18,414
Lehigh Valley.....	6,080	—	—	—	—
Weehawken.....	775	—	—	1,026	—
Scattering.....	—	64	75	36	3,250
Totals.....	10,120	159	7,067	11,518	33,722
Totals last week.....	10,622	116	3,896	12,941	42,171

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzchild & S., So. Georgic.....	425	—	1,480
Schwartzchild & S., So. Consuelo.....	350	—	—
Schwartzchild & S., So. Phila.....	—	—	1,000
Schwartzchild & S., So. St. Andrew's.....	100	—	—
J. Shumberg & Son, So. Georgic.....	425	1,026	—
J. Shumberg & Son, So. Consuelo.....	250	—	—
J. Shumberg & Son, So. St. Andrew's.....	100	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Corinthian.....	281	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Georgic.....	—	—	3,800
Morris Beef Co., So. Baltic.....	—	—	2,800
Morris Beef Co., So. Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,000
Swift Beef Co., So. Corinthian.....	291	—	—
Swift Beef Co., So. Baltic.....	—	—	1,800
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,600
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Etruria.....	—	—	1,600
F. Hummel, So. Bristol City.....	150	—	—
Total exports.....	2,372	1,026	15,080
Total exports last week.....	2,553	1,180	16,128
Boston exports this week.....	3,336	1,053	13,717
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,159	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	830	—	—
Portland exports this week.....	1,529	1,410	—
St. John's exports this week.....	912	119	—
To London.....	1,459	—	8,775
To Liverpool.....	6,438	3,608	20,022
To Glasgow.....	1,019	—	—
To Manchester.....	532	—	—
To Bristol.....	400	—	—
To Hull.....	100	—	—
To Antwerp.....	200	—	—
Total to all ports.....	10,138	3,608	28,797
Total to all ports last week.....	8,023	3,389	24,328

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	9,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	100	3,000	—
Omaha.....	100	5,500	—

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1905.

Chicago.....	26,000	38,000	28,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha.....	4,000	3,500	10,500

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905.

Chicago.....	4,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,500	6,500	3,500

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1905.

Chicago.....	11,500	18,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha.....	2,700	6,500	12,500

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

Chicago.....	6,500	18,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha.....	3,300	6,000	3,000

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

Chicago.....	5,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	2,700	6,000	2,000

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 1st:

CATTLE.

Chicago.....	25,087
Omaha.....	10,621
Kansas City.....	15,998
St. Joseph.....	8,023

Cudahy.....	419
Sioux City.....	3,491
Wichita.....	466
South St. Paul.....	2,904
New York and Jersey City.....	7,907
Buffalo.....	3,900

HOGS.

Chicago.....	100,925
Omaha.....	39,809
Kansas City.....	47,545
St. Joseph.....	26,338
Cudahy.....	4,227
Sioux City.....	13,742
Ottumwa.....	6,348
Cleveland.....	9,750
Cedar Rapids.....	7,884
Wichita.....	5,922
Bloomington.....	973
South St. Paul.....	19,945
Indianapolis.....	11,363
New York and Jersey City.....	33,722
Buffalo.....	34,850

SHEEP.

Chicago.....	62,070
Omaha.....	24,925
Kansas City.....	17,880
St. Joseph.....	32,968
Cudahy.....	174
Sioux City.....	522
Wichita.....	87
South St. Paul.....	2,033
New York and Jersey City.....	10,492
Buffalo.....	34,600

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., April 5.—The ammoniate market during March was quiet, at least this condition prevailed during the early part of the month; during the latter half, however, there was a fair inquiry from both East and South for prompt shipment, on the strength of which producers are talking of large sales and higher prices. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 25, \$17 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; underground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.10 and 10, \$2.15 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.50 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.40@2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.45 and 10, \$2.50 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Immediate delivery, \$2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; ex vessel due April 10, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.; May, \$2.32½ per 100 lbs.; June, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs. All above 95 per cent. grade, 96 per cent. grade 2½c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables to-day quote April, May and June at \$3.07½@3.10 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, April 5.—The market is more active. Several sales of round lots of tankage for immediate shipment have been made during the past week. Stocks are very light, and the prospect is for much better market.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

August L. Rieser, Dwight L. Marshall.

Visitors: Sydney J. Lyons, Cincinnati; C. Hago, Copenhagen; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati; D. F. Cash, Cincinnati; Dwight Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis; J. Mayer, A. L. Rieser, A. H. Farnum, Chicago.

J. M. McDonald, of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, was a visitor at the Exchange this week.

### LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	April 1.	Mar. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	18,109	23,000
Hams, boxes.....	6,700	9,400
Shoulders, boxes.....	5,400	8,500
Cheese, boxes.....	58,800	63,000
Butter, cwt.....	2,200	2,500
Lard, tcs.....	4,190	7,300
Lard, other, tons.....	2,369	3,380

### GENERAL MARKETS

#### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.25@7.45; city lard, 6.87½c.; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.60; do., South America, tcs., \$8.05; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound, \$4.87½@5.12½.

#### HOG MARKETS, APRIL 7.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; light firm; heavy weak; \$5.35@5.65.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$5.05@5.42½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,500; slow; steady to shade lower; \$5.20@5.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; active; \$5.35@5.72½.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady to strong; \$4@5.70.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; active; \$5.90@5.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,000; active; \$5.60@6.

#### LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 7.—Beef, extra India mess, 72s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 61s. 3d.; shoulders, 31s.; hams, s. c., 43s.; bacon, c. c., 39s.; do., short ribs, 40s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28-34 lbs., 39s.; do., 35-40 lbs., 38s. 6d.; backs, 38s.; bellies, 39s.; tallow, 23s.; turpentine, 44s. 6d.; rosin, 7s. 6d.; lard, prime Western, tcs., 35s. 6d.; do., American refined, 24-lb. pails, 36s. 6d.; cheese, white, 59s. 6d.; do., colored, 56s. 6d.; American steam lard (Hamburg), per 50 kilos, 36¼ marks; tallow, Australian (London), 25s.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 15s. 9d.; Calcutta linseed (London), nominal; linseed oil (London), 17s. Petroleum, refined (London), 5½d.

#### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil here and abroad during the week under review has been quiet, but the market is strong, and does not look like going lower at present; in fact, it is fairly possible that prices will go even higher than they are now. There has been particularly good inquiry for the low grades of oleo, of which more can be sold than the present production is. The quality of cattle is very poor, the arrivals of cattle are light, and the oleo production looks like becoming less than normal. There is a fair inquiry for neutral lard at advancing prices in sympathy with the steam lard market, and there is more doing in export of cotton oil, particularly for later shipment.

#### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market for the hog products opens slack and easy. The general speculation is dull, and as is well understood, the general statistical positions are of a bearish order, whatever efforts are made at times to bull the market. Estimated Chicago stocks (shows some increase from April 1), 105,000 tcs. lard, 48,250 bbls. pork, 23,000,000 lbs. ribs.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market opened easier on the deliveries this side of September and about ¼c. higher on September. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow April at 25c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July, at 26½c. New York prices: April at 24¼@25¼c.; May at 25¼@25½c.; July at 26½@26¾c.; August at 26½@27c.; September at 27¼@27¾c.

Tallow.

Market firm and showing no new features from those noted in our weekly review in another column. Weekly contract deliveries of city in hhds. were made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Very strong at the late sharp advance in supplies, largely on the moderate cattle receipts. Quoted at 8c.



## RETAIL SECTION

### BUTCHERS AGAINST SUNDAY CLOSING.

A number of Detroit butchers have succeeded in blocking for the time being the measure before the Michigan legislature providing for the closing of all butcher shops on Sunday. This is a revival of the old feud between the Sunday closers and the opposition in Detroit retail circles. Those who want to sell on Sunday hope to defeat the bill by securing repeated delays.

### STAMPING OUT TRADING STAMPS.

The State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans are endeavoring to collect the new \$10,000 license fee imposed by the new State law on trading stamp companies, a measure intended to force them out of business in that State. The companies have tried various methods to escape the law, but thus far have failed.

The love of getting something for nothing rules strong with the Maine people, and has caused the defeat of the anti-trading stamp bill in the legislature of that State. The trading stamp concerns defeated the measure in committee last week.

The strict enforcement of the new Massachusetts regulations is putting the trading stamp concerns out of business pretty generally in that State, and the people are beginning to realize what "easy marks" they have been for the trading stamp sharks in past years.

### OPPOSE BUTCHERS' LICENSE BILL.

Some strenuous opposition has developed to the bill now before the New York Legislature establishing a meat dealers' commission, to be composed of three members of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and requiring every butcher who desires to sell meat to get a license from this commission. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters' organization is fighting the bill. It believes that city meat inspectors can look out for the sanitary measures necessary, and that a meat commission is not yet needed, but that the scheme is a "private graft" engineered by a few people. Secretary H. D. Call, of the Amalgamated Association, criticises the measure in part as follows:

"The bill reads that there shall be selected and sent to the Governor by the Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association of the State of New York on or before the first day of June next, the names of five persons, all of whom shall be members of said association in good standing. Now that is plain English, and if the bill becomes a law it places the entire meat industry for the State of New York under the control of these members of the association. Nowhere in the bill do they ask for a practical butcher, but simply state that no man shall sell or expose for sale any meat until said person has

passed an examination satisfactory to that commission. No standard of efficiency is established, only the person must be satisfactory to the three members of the Meat Dealers' Association in good standing.

"How easy to be dissatisfied. The candidates' hair might not be the right color or their clothing not suitable, or he might be a member of the labor union, or, worse still, a successful competitor in the retailing of meats who refused to join the immaculate 400 who comprise that noble body of philanthropists, or a farmer with a hog or a quarter of beef to sell, all of which might be considered sufficient reasons to refuse a license. In my opinion there are more colored gentlemen in that woodpile than you can find on a New Orleans steamboat dock on a sunny day in spring, and it means, if it becomes a law, to destroy the butchers' union, to prevent the operating of small markets at reduced prices, to prevent the farmer from retailing dressed hogs or quarters of beef, and in fact places in the hands of one man the power to say who shall do business and who shall not.

"We admire the nerve of the Meat Dealers' Association, but inasmuch as they have succeeded in getting one law enacted making the municipal government a collecting agency for them, I think they should be satisfied without asking for another to compel all meat dealers to join their ironclad trust or go out of business."

### POSITIONS OPEN FOR ALL.

Good men for all factory positions to be found through our Wanted department. See page 48.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles N. Parmalee has purchased the meat business of William Jamieson at Middletown, Conn.

W. C. Hambright has succeeded to the business of Hambright & Jones at Mishawaka, Ind.

The Columbia market, Syracuse, N. Y., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$6,000.

The market of J. Holland at Muncie, Ind., was burned by incendiaries on Sunday. Loss, \$2,000.

Samuel B. Woodburn, a well-known butcher of Newburgh, N. Y., committed suicide Tuesday afternoon because of ill health.

John Brennan, a young butcher's helper at New Rochelle, N. Y., is dying of knife wounds received in a mock duel with a fellow workman, Albert Kilduff.

The Retail Butchers & Grocers Association of Nashville, Tenn., will have a pure food show during the weeks of May 22-June 5.

Marlow's market at Whippleville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week.

William Murray has bought the Big Four market at Lansing, Mich., and will consolidate it with his own shop at the former location.

J. E. Allen will open a meat market at Camillus, N. Y., this week.

W. W. Malone has bought the cold storage and market property of Malone & Bost at San Marcos, Tex.

Cunius & Baskin have bought the shop of George Letschak at Hazleton, Pa.

Robert Pentland has opened a market at Marcy, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Meat Company will open a new market at Norristown, Pa.

A. J. White is opening a new market at Blaine, Wash.

Camp Brothers of Colville, Wash., have opened a branch market in Addy, Wash.

## A Perfect Slicing Machine

If you were a

**FARMER**

would you cradle your wheat?  
Why should not the

**MEAT MAN**

be as progressive as the farmer? Because he has sliced his meat all his life by hand is no reason why he should not take advantage of modern methods that are

**LABOR SAVING, TIME SAVING, MATERIAL SAVING AND MONEY MAKING**

It slices boiled ham, smoked ham, bacon, dried beef, hot roast meats, cold roasts, corned beef, pickled pork, bologna, cheese, tongue, Dewey hams, brawn, etc., as thin as paper or of various thicknesses.

We have given the machine a thorough trial and are very much pleased with it. We find it to be a big money-saver and are confident that it will pay for itself in a few months.—Geo. Allanson Co., Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, etc.

Your machine reached us a few days ago. We feel confident it will give entire satisfaction. In fact, so sanguine are we that we inclose our check before the expiration of trial privilege.—Louch, Augustine & Co., Seattle, Wash., Mar. 4, 1905.

**AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE CO., 109 Randolph Street CHICAGO**



H. D. Schlotfeldt has sold his butcher shop at Buckley, Wash., to Frye & Bruhn. A. P. Nesbitt has opened a new market in Daisy, Wash.

J. H. Ahlf will engage in the wholesale meat business at Grant's Pass, Ore.

W. L. Summers is opening a new market at Junction City, Ore.

G. H. Gale is engaging in the meat business at Julietta, Ida.

R. E. Heneman has opened a new market in Tacoma, Wash.

Orin & McConnell have opened a new shop at Scholls, Ore.

D. Rauenbahn is opening a new market in Snohomish, Wash.

P. P. Meeks & Son have opened a new shop at Sherwood, Ore.

I. W. Thompson & Son have sold their market at Chetopa, Kas., to J. A. Holstine.

Griffin & Son have purchased the market of Luther Miller at Carthage, Mo.

W. E. Corwell has sold his market at Culbertson, Neb., to Brotzman & Wacker.

M. E. McQueen has purchased the shop of H. M. Gittings at Burlington, Ia.

J. E. Hupp has sold a half interest in his shop at Watonga, Okla., to Wm. Timmons.

John Falkner has purchased a half interest in the market of B. M. Bills at Oswego, Kas.

Kline & Benshoff have purchased the market of Samuel Turvey at Arkansas City, Kas.

W. J. Gardiner has sold his shop at Benedict, Neb., to E. E. Cook.

H. A. Jackson has succeeded to the business of the Jackson-Murphy Meat Co. at Carthage, Mo.

George Layne has purchased the meat market of G. L. Crawford at Lampasas, Tex.

Charles Braemer's market at Algoma, Wis., was burned last week. Loss, \$1,000.

John Peters, Sr., a wealthy retired butcher at Carlisle, Pa., committed suicide last week by drinking carbolic acid.

Riley & Hooker, meat dealers at Oswego, N. Y., have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Riley will continue the business.

William Beachall has sold his market at Waverly, Neb., to G. Curyea.

J. S. Vernon has succeeded to the shop of Vernon & Mitchell at Oskaloosa, Ia.

W. H. Robley has sold his market at Concord, Neb., to J. J. Wyant.

Peters & Company have sold their shop at Hooper, Neb., to C. Werdlick.

N. Deines has purchased the market of Malek Brothers at Friend, Neb.

Welch & Boyle have been succeeded in the meat business at Pawnee City, Neb., by C. M. Welch.

H. Palmer has opened a new market in Stamford, Neb.

Kuester & Schweiger are erecting a new three-story brick building at Grand Island, Neb., and will occupy part of it with their meat market.

The Stanton-Lindberg Packing Company has just been organized at Pittsburg, Kas., and will put up a small packing plant there.

J. A. Hockaday has purchased the meat business of Smith & Company at Holt, Mo.

W. L. & B. C. Beebout have opened a new market at Johnston, Neb.

Johnson Brothers have established themselves in the meat business at Ulysses, Neb.

#### THE SPRING COAT OF PAINT.

Spring cleaning and a new coat of paint helps the appearance of the outside as well as the inside of every shop to a very appreciable extent. A white lead paste-paint of established repute, and pure boiled linseed oil are the cheapest yet best materials to use


## "DICK" - BUTCHER STEELS

### Knives, Cleavers,



Carving Sets, &c.

with the registered Trade-Mark

FRIEDR. DICK, ESSLINGEN a. V., Germany  F. DIOK

Sole Agents for the U. S. A.: John Chatillon & Sons, 85-93 Cliff St., New York.  
500 Workmen, 300 Horsepower, 60 Medals and Diplomas. Write for Catalogue.

for painting. For those intending to prepare their own boiled oil we append what is known as the Liebig formula, although any approved method may be found equally serviceable.

Sugar of lead, one pound, is dissolved in rain water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon. One pound litharge in fine powder is then added, and the mixture is gently simmered over a slow fire until only a whitish sediment remains. Levigated litharge, one pound, is next diffused through linseed oil,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, and the mixture is gradually added to the lead solution, previously diluted with an equal bulk of water. The whole is now stirred together for some hours, with heat, and is lastly left to clear itself for exposure in a warm place. The lead solution, which subsides from the oil, may be used again for the same purpose, by dissolving in it another pound of litharge as before.

#### UP-TO-DATE CREDIT.

Charge accounts are variously regarded as the bane or the blessing of retail trade. While they accord a profitable use of capital, they are inconvenient to the small dealer who needs every dollar. However, the progressive retail store when it gives credit is, nowadays, practically on the cash basis, says the Canadian Grocer. The charge customer is on little better footing than the cash customer. Charge accounts, payable monthly, are the same as cash, and afford an opportunity for generous purchases. Credit to-day is chiefly a matter of mutual convenience.

This writer believes it is a good thing for the store, as it is apt to throw trade into one establishment, and avoids the delay in purchasing as well as the sending out of goods C. O. D. It is a fact that more than one store which started out to do a cash business has found it necessary to adopt this form of credit. This does not mean a return to the old-fashioned style of allowing a customer to pay when he so pleases. In the country shop conditions are somewhat different. There the dealer has to carry his customers from season to season, and the collections are dependent upon the moving of crops. If everyone did business on a strictly cash basis, says this writer, bankers would be out of business, jobbers would be a minus quantity, and many retailers

would find their business curtailed one-half. The business of the world is done on credit.

#### THE PATH THE CALF MADE.

One day, through the primeval wood,  
A calf walked home, as good calves should;  
But made a trail, all bent askew,  
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,  
And, I infer, the calf is dead;  
But still he left behind his trail,  
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day  
By a lone dog that passed that way;  
And then a wise bell-wether sheep  
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep  
And drew the flock behind him, too,  
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,  
Through those old woods a path was made;  
And many men wound in and out,  
And dodged and turned, and bent about,  
And uttered words of righteous wrath  
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—  
The first migrations of that calf,  
And through this winding woodway stalked,  
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,  
That bent, and turned, and turned again;  
This crooked lane became a road,  
Where many a poor horse, with his load,  
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,  
And traveled some three miles in one;  
And thus, a century and a half  
They trod in the footsteps of the calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,  
The road became a village street;  
And this, before men were aware,  
A city's crowded thoroughfare;  
And soon the central street was this  
Of a renowned metropolis;  
And men two centuries and a half  
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout  
Followed the zigzag calf about,  
And o'er his crooked journey went  
The traffic of a continent.  
A hundred thousand men were led  
By one calf near three centuries dead.  
They followed still his crooked way,  
And lost one hundred years a day;  
For such reverence is lent  
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,  
Were I ordained and called to preach;  
For men are prone to go it blind  
Along the calf paths of the mind,  
And work away from sun to sun,  
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,  
And out, and in, and forth, and back,  
And still their devious course pursue,  
To keep the paths that others do.  
But how the wise old wood gods laugh  
Who saw the first primeval calf.  
Ah! many things this tale might teach,  
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Exchange.

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